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Ministers Consider Amnesty, Military Police Bills

AU0107190791 Tirana ATA in English 1757 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 1 (ATA)—On July 1, 1991, in its meeting the Council of Ministers examined and adopted the study on the reform to legislation; this study defines the legal acts to be compiled with priority in implementing the program of the government with schedules defined within this year and the first quarter of the coming year.

The Council of Ministers examined also some draft laws to be put up for approval to the People's Assembly as the draft-law on the amnesty of political prisoners and the draft-law on the organisation of Military Police Service in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Albania. After discussing on the draft-decision on a change in the ordinance of the Council of Ministers "On Administering the Demands for Dwelling Houses and Their Distribution," the Council of Ministers decided that in all the dwellings to be built by voluntary contribution, after this decision is issued, the Executive Committees of the District People's Councils have the right to take only that number of flats which is necessary to meet the needs of the families whose houses have been destroyed, as well as the shops and constructions in the ground floor.

Socialist Party Chairman Nano on CSCE Entry

AU0107151591 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 22 Jun 91 pp 1-2

[Interview with Albanian Socialist Party, PSSh, Chairman Fatos Nano by Hamdi Jupe; place and date not given: "Europe, Albania, the Socialist Party"]

[Text] [Jupe] We would like to know your opinion regarding Albania's admission to the CSCE.

[Nano] It is really a special honor for the representatives of the principal Albanian political forces to have brought about this act of special historical importance—Albania's admission as a full-fledged CSCE member. On this occasion, I would like to emphasize certain central aspects of my views:

First, this event did not happen overnight, but crowned an important stage of the democratic reforms undertaken in the last two years in Albania. Although it occurred very late for well-known reasons, this event marked the end of an era—the era of a single ruling party and the monist era of judging and developing democratic and human rights processes within a closed shell, isolated from the European processes and standards that were moving forward. It seems that the vigorous development of political and democratic life in our country was hastened by the commitment of all political forces in expectation of this notable historic moment, lest we should also miss the long-awaited Berlin meeting. I am thinking here of the consensus we recently reached for the creation of a government of national stability with the participation and support of the main political parties. This, to my mind, is the clearest sign of realistic commitment by the country's political forces to Albania's worthy integration in Europe. I think that this level of political maturity must be further consolidated and developed with the further reform of the political parties themselves, for the sake of democracy and national interests.

In the official contacts we had and the other normal meetings during the two days of the Berlin meeting, I observed among the leading personalities of the CSCE and its member-states (especially in the speeches of Mr. Genscher and Chancellor Kohl, who opened the conference, in the meetings we had with Mr. Baker, and the separate meetings with representatives of ruling parties of the European left such as de Michelis, Andriessen, and other European political personalities who have visited our country), an appreciation of the fact that this historic act was accomplished with the contribution and participation of all the primary political forces in Albania today.

Second, I wish to stress that the fact that Albania was admitted to the CSCE, as it were, on the last train to Berlin, has its own symbolism and expresses the need for a totally new political commitment. This commitment, not only by the Socialist Party [PSSh], is to the future of democratic processes in Albania and to Albania's genuine integration in the civilized world, without losing its identity and traditional values.

Berlin symbolizes the demolition of walls, the walls of isolation, and the walls of the cold war between East and West. Of course, these walls were not far from us. They were also within us and we built most of them ourselves. I would therefore not consider the following facts apart from each other: The Berlin of the end of World War II, a war that eliminated the fascist plague, was the Berlin that demolished the walls of the cold war and put an end to Stalinist structures in the Eastern countries. It was Berlin that opened for us the Magdeburg hemispheres, so that the new Albania could be admitted with dignity as a modest but equal member of the family of peoples in Europe and beyond.

Third, Albania's admission to the CSCE, judged against the new standards that the process of European security and cooperation has achieved (and in which new levels of European structures and even Euro-Atlantic structures are being integrated, as Mr. Baker and others stressed in their speeches), creates extensive opportunities to accelerate democratic developments at home, even though we are taking our first steps in this process. There is the matter of the contribution and commitment of other organizations, such as the EEC, the Council of Europe, the European Bank for Development and Reconstruction, etc., to helping to overcome the difficulties of the transition to the market economy and to a democratic pluralist society in the Eastern countries, including Albania.

These organizations have now sent their first missions to our country, and I would not call the commitment of our party's representatives to cooperating with them an accidental one, as they have realistically described and outlined the dynamic development of Albanian political life, particularly in recent months. The heads of these missions expressed this appreciation officially, and I heard this from them again in Berlin.

Finally, I wish to stress once again the fact that the very composition of the delegation and the consensus that was expressed unreservedly by all countries at the Berlin meeting represented an appreciation of the new climate of cooperation among the country's political forces, in order to finally stabilize the processes of Albania's integration in Europe on the basis of irrevocable democratic developments, especially in the protection of human rights, which have as their basis prosperity and the socialist justice that stems from the laws of a law-governed state.

[Jupe] How does the Socialist Party view our country's entry to the CSCE?

[Nano] Without any reservation, and with a full commitment to developing this process, so that Albania will not rest content with the important historical act of admission, but will, without losing any more time, take the necessary, measured steps that will promote the country's economic, political, and institutional integration in the CSCE orbit. These things were also stated in our party's program and in the political initiatives that the Socialist Party took for this purpose.

Of course, different party forces are present in the spectrum of European political life. The democratic forces of the center, left, and right compete and live together. What the Socialist Party appreciates in this field is the fact that the ideas and work of truly democratic forces in today's Europe converge in a natural and even necessary way on the principles laid down in the Helsinki documents, the Paris Charter, etc., to which no political force and especially not our generation of young professionals or politicians can be indifferent. On this basis, we, as a socialist party found natural partners at the Berlin meeting with whom we exchanged views, from de Michelis of the Italian Socialist Party to Andersson of the Swedish Social Democrats. I met old friends there, although I am young, whom I had occasion to receive as prime minister. I would especially single out Maltese Foreign Minister Guido de Marco, who visited our country in his capacity as chairman of the current session of the UN General Assembly. He appreciated that the thinking and programs of the various political forces in Albania, especially in the case of the younger and unprejudiced generation who represent the political parties in the country's democratic life, do not conflict with the Helsinki process, but on the contrary have helped and provide a guarantee for Albania's normal development in the future alongside other European peoples.

[Jupe] What can you say about your meetings with your European counterparts?

[Nano] Among other things I have mentioned, I wish to emphasize something else. We consider Albania's admission to the CSCE and other important events accompanying it, such as the establishment of relations with the EEC, the visits of de Michelis and Genscher, and that of Mr. Baker to Tirana today, which opens a new chapter in Albanian-U.S. relations, to be achievements in the national policy of the Republic of Albania, which raises national values and interests above those of parties.

I therefore cannot see the position of the Socialist Party in isolation from the special importance this historic act has for our country and state, committing all of us and every political force to stand for and demonstrate to Europe a final break from the past and an entirely different concept and vision of Albania's democratic future.

I think that any prejudice or biased attitude in this area would not serve the great national cause, and would fail to reflect in our country's political life the real values of contemporary democratic processes in Europe and beyond.

Albania's inclusion in the Helsinki processes as a full-fledged member state must be considered a very important beginning that commits us all. However, this is only the beginning. Processes that have not been completed in 15 years because of political shortsightedness cannot be entirely carried out in 15 days, especially not in the difficult economic situation and the crisis of confidence through which the country is passing. Therefore, the main message from the talks we had with both Eastern and Western personalities is to move forward steadily on the road to further democratic transformations, in order to avoid social conflicts, which are outlawed by the Helsinki processes themselves and by their spirit, especially in such a sensitive region as the Balkans today.

In this assessment we are discussing, I do not think that anything divides us in the commitment to provide people with a realistic view of this special and historic moment. In this way, the processes of market economy reform and of definitive and balanced institutionalization of parliamentary democracy within the framework of the next elections, will not only be rooted in our signing of the Helsinki and Paris acts but become ingrained in our character and in our relations with the world. Only then will we become true Europeans, even though we have already conclusively opted morally and politically for this just and promising solution.

[Jupe] How will Albania's entry to the CSCE influence the economic ties between our country and the EEC?

[Nano] It is no accident that Albania's admission to the CSCE coincides with the establishment of diplomatic relations with the EEC, a community of countries that is the core and engine of current developments in Europe. Of course, the establishment of these relations paves the way for economic and political cooperation and for the exchange of people, information, technical and legal assistance, etc. More specifically, with the information I obtained at the Berlin meeting regarding Albania's inclusion in the aid and development programs of the G-24 group, Phare, aid projects of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, etc., which will lead step by step to Albania's full membership in the European Community. [sentence as published]

Besides the membership rules adopted and applied by Brussels for a first ring of neutral Western countries (such as Austria, Sweden, Norway, etc.), and other Eastern countries (Hungary, the CSFR, etc.), new forms of associate membership are now being developed with a second concentric ring of countries. These countries, before entering the Community, are creating ties of a financial and customs nature which develop their economic structures and coordinate them with those of the developed 12 of West Europe. We, of course, are still not part of this outer ring, but our commitment would be, now that the doors are open for cooperation with the heart of Europe, to attain these standards as soon as possible. We would strive, from the economic, cultural, professional, scientific, political, and legal development viewpoints, to be entirely equal partners in life in Europe and beyond. This would be done without neglecting the other countries of the East that went before us in the process of reform,

In this context, the Socialist Party takes a balanced view of the new priorities of Albanian foreign policy, so that relations with a united Europe may be developed in harmony with the new prospects opened for cooperation with the United States and in accordance with the processes of East-West integration.

The Socialist Party will make its own contribution to these processes as a party of the European left. The messages exchanged in recent days with some socialist parties of consequence in European political life and the European Parliament give promise of natural contacts, which will follow and be announced publicly.

Belgrade Envoy Seen To Give Sofia 'Warning'

AU0107212291 Sofia BTA in English 1938 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Boyko Borisov report]

[Text] Sofia, July 1 (BTA)—At an official meeting here last week, Mr. Milenko Stefanovic, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia, familiarized the Bulgarian Government with the measures the Yugoslav Government was taking for the military reinforcement of the Yugoslav borders, including the border with Bulgaria, a diplomatic source told BTA on condition of anonymity.

Mr. Stefanovic stressed that these military measures were not targeted against Bulgaria's security. They were intended to head off "possible riots" in the border areas. He recalled that the population of the Bosilevgrad area included Bulgarians.

It is all right when a Yugoslav official remembers that there are Bulgarians living in the territory of his country. Especially after everything that Belgrade did in the past to obliterate any Bulgarian trace in Yugoslavia, encouraged by the criminal indifference of Bulgaria's totalitarian regime.

But it is not all right to have the Bulgarian presence in Yugoslavia mentioned in such a context. BTA interprets it as a diplomatic warning.

On June 26, Bulgaria's Ministry of Foreign Affairs reiterated that this country supports the democratic processes in the constituent republics and is in favour of respect for realities and everybody's interests, of reasonable dialogue in which the Yugoslav peoples will be able, independently and on an equal footing, to choose the future state system and decide inter-republican relations. The Foreign Ministry reaffirmed Bulgaria's view in favour or a preservation of the unity of Yugoslavia and a promotion of bilateral relations and contacts with that country as well as with the Yugoslav republics. On June 28, Mr. Valentin Stoyanov, spokesman for Bulgaria's President Zhelyu Zhelev, confirmed the president's view that Bulgaria does not intend to take advantage of Yugoslavia's problems.

BTA learnt that Bulgaria's Defence Ministry has not taken any countermeasures in connection with the intensified military activity in the areas across the border with Yugoslavia. The ministry believes that Yugoslavia's measures are aimed at the interior of the country and pose no threat to Bulgaria. The alert status of the Bulgarian Army has not been raised, Lieutenant General Lyuben Petrov, second deputy minister of defence, told BTA. Approaching for comment the office of the Minister of Defence Colonel General Yordan Mutafchiev, this reporter was told that the minister is on holiday. Colonel General Radnyu Minchev, first deputy minister and chief of staff of the Bulgarian Army, could not be reached, either, because he began an official visit to Turkey today. General Lyuben Petrov stressed that the defence ministry is closely following developments in Yugoslavia, hoping that common sense will prevail.

BTA reports in detail the positions of the two ministries to stress a clear fact, which, regrettably, did not become as widely known abroad as it should: That Bulgaria has not and will not interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, it has not and it does not threaten Yugoslavia's security.

BTA believes that Yugoslavia should be reminded that it is not Bulgarian but Yugoslav mass media that carry on their propaganda war, fostering the myth of Bulgaria's interference in Yugoslavia's domestic affairs. It is not true that Sofia-inspired separatist organizations operate in Yugoslavia. What is true is that a handful of people calling themselves the Ilinden United Macedonian Organization are trying to earn 30 silver pieces (or 30 dinars?) by their doomed attempts to cede Pirin Macedonia... To whom? The person who is probably in the best position to know is Yugoslavia's Foreign Minister, Mr. Budimir Loncar, the first (and hopefully the last) foreign official guest to meet Ilinden representatives during his visit to Bulgaria.

Obviously, Bulgarian officials find it difficult to leave the long beaten track of "closed on guard" to Belgrade's actions.

By the way, who stands behind these actions? The credentials of Yugoslavia's Ambassador Milenkovich, presented on December 15, 1987, were signed by the then president of the presidency Lazar Mojsov, and last week Yugoslavia had no head of state. On whose behalf did the Yugoslav ambassador warn Sofia? Was it on behalf of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army?

BTA knows that, in keeping with international diplomatic practices, Sofia does not usually ask such questions. But probably it is right to raise them now? In August 1990 Yugoslavia refused to accept the credentials of Bulgarian Ambassador Marko Markov because they were signed by president Petur Mladenov who had meanwhile resigned. The Bulgarian Foreign Ministry, headed by Mr. Boyko Dimitrov, granted Belgrade's unprecedented request and issued new letters of credence signed by Bulgaria's President elect Zhelyu Zhelev. BTA does not believe that any other country in the same situation had approached Sofia with such a request.

According to BTA, as far as Bulgaria is concerned, there are no plausible pretexts or reasons to abuse the human rights or threaten the security of the Bulgarians living in Yugoslavia. Especially after the tragic events in Slovenia which already claimed the lives of two Bulgarian citizens. Especially after the Charter of Paris to which Yugoslavia is a signatory.

However, the Bulgarian authorities seem to be too kindly disposed. What they fear most is lest they add fuel to the fire of the Yugoslav crisis. This obviously makes them turn a deaf ear to the sabre-rattling from Belgrade.

News Conference on Kozloduy Situation Reported

AU0107213191 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] [Announcer] We begin a serious conversation with our reporter Veselin Angelov: What is the state of the Kozloduy

Nuclear Power Plant at this moment and what is the financial situation of the Energy Committee? These were the two parts of the subject discussed at today's news conference of the Energy Committee leadership held in Sofia.

As the specialists of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] after their investigation conducted between 3 and 21 June 1991 announced that an accident in our nuclear power station cannot be excluded, I recommend to our reporter Veselin Angelov to dwell only on the first part of the subject discussed at today's news conference.

[Angelov] This is what I intend to do. As far as the first part of the subject is concerned, Professor Lyudmil Genov, chairman of the Energy Committee, briefed us on a report dated 1 July 1991, which he personally drafted and has already submitted to the Council of Ministers chairman and to the whole government.

According to the report, based on the IAEA evaluations, shortcomings exist at least in the first four reactors which were checked. They can be described as follows: shortcomings in the engineering solutions [proktantski]; a poor standard of exploitation; poorly maintained equipment; insufficient preparations for quick responses in case of possible accident, and deteriorating work discipline were also observed, and the grass around the plant was not cut.

Such apparently minor shortcomings seem to have convinced the investigators that the reactors should be put out of operation. As the state of the other reactors in Kozloduy is the same, the recommendations mean that the whole plant should be put out of operation.

[Announcer] This what the specialists from Vienna say, but what do our specialists think?

[Angelov] Our specialists just stated that the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant produces 40 percent of our country's power and its possible putting out of operation is likely to provoke a disaster affecting both our power supply situation and our entire economic system. Therefore they recommend to the Council of Ministers to clarify its stand on the further exploitation of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant and to decide whether the plant should continue to operate at the risk of an accident likely to endanger all Europe and Bulgaria, or to put the plant out of operation which would mean that only Bulgarian citizens remaining in the country should be affected. [passage indistinct].

Repairs Viewed Unaffordable

AU0207070391 Sofia BTA in English 1952 GMT 1 Jul 91

["Will Power Industry and the Economy Collapse?"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 1 (BTA)—Bulgaria's nuclear power industry is in an alarming condition, according to the findings of experts of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). If the functioning nuclear reactors (which generate 40 percent of the country's electricity) go out of operation, the Bulgarian economy will be ruined, Prof. Lyudmil Genov, chairman of Bulgaria's Power Engineering Committee, said today.

Last week the media abroad learned before the Bulgarian media about the anxiety of the IAEA experts who spent 20 days in this country. Mr. Genov explained that the experts did not give a news conference to make public the findings of their inspection of the operation of the four 440-megawatt reactors at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant.

Contrary to last week's rumour, there was no nuclear accident. The experts, however, believe that the further operation of the four reactors seems unreasonable. They recommend that the reactors be switched off for the repair of a number of defects.

The defects are in the design itself. The reactors were developed on the basis of twenty-year-old concepts and do not meet modern safety requirements. The defects can be corrected at the cost of hundreds of millions of dollars.

In the second place, the experts stress the poor maintenance and the poor operating condition of the facilities. Today the chairman of the Power Engineering Committee sent the government a memorandum insisting on urgent measures and a decision on the future of the nuclear power industry. The memorandum said that the defects in question were not essential and irreparable. In an emergency for which the reactors were not designed, these defects (stripped wires, leaks of water, oil and boric acid) would jeopardize the safety systems.

Mr. Genov says that the most alarming thing was the low culture of operation. The underqualified and politicized staff and the lax discipline excite apprehensions.

The experts did not inspect the two 1,000-megawatt reactors. They, however, are in a similar condition. It will take two or three years to bring one of the 1,000-megawatt reactors, which has not yet gone into operation, close to modern safety standards.

Mr. Genov made it clear that the dire financial straits of the industry rule out the possibility of achieving anything without outside aid. Efforts are made to obtain assistance from the Commission of the European Communities and the PHARE programme, and cooperation contacts have been established with leading companies including Siemens and Westinghouse.

It emerged at the news conference that the possibility is contemplated to build gas power stations in the event of a switch-off of the nuclear reactors. There are also plans to differentiate the sources of natural gas delivery.

Yet another option which is not ruled out is to operate the reactors below capacity while enhancing their safety with foreign assistance until alternative sources of electric power become available.

There is a tangible opportunity to get help for handling the problems from the Association of Nuclear Power Plant Owners (VANO).

Mr. Genov recommended that the government take urgent measures. The IAEA can be expected to release its final opinion on Bulgaria's nuclear power industry in August 1991.

Rychetsky Discusses Proposed Screenings Process

AU2806182091 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 26 Jun 91 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Federal Deputy Prime Minister Pavel Rychetsky by Jana Smidova; place and date not given: "The Government Cannot Leap From a Bridge"]

[Text] [Smidova] The Federal Government has until the end of the month to submit a law on screenings to parliament. Is it ready yet?

[Rychetsky] The term screenings has not yet appeared in our legal code, and I do not envisage that it will appear in the new one. If you want to put it like this, the government is now coming up with a package of legal amendments and laws on which basis there should be a cleanup of our society. We are going to submit principles for a law on the conditions for carrying out state service, principles for an amendment to the press law and the law on radio and television broadcasting, for an amendment to the law on the Prosecutor General's Office, and for a law on the courts.

[Smidova] Were the screenings carried out to date illegal since an appropriate legal framework did not exist?

[Rychetsky] The course of action taken by the investigating commission to date was not illegal. The Federal Assembly is the most supreme body of state authority, and it regulates its own internal situation. From this point of view, it is possible to submit only the original mandate to criticism. It demanded—without certain subjective inquiries—the publication of the names of everyone found in the registers. On the other hand, during the period when this decision was made, no one could possibly imagine all the complications associated with the commission's work. Its members were the first and only people to see these registers. At a certain point, perhaps, they should not have informed anyone about the results of the screenings but should have informed people about these problems and complications and sought a legal method that would also contain the possibility of a defense in "positive" cases.

[Smidova] The commission also screened government members. Apparently, there were 16 such "cases." Of course, their names have not been published. Are not double standards being applied here?

[Rychetsky] This argument corresponds to the current situation in our country and should be taken into consideration along with the protection of citizens' rights that is enshrined in the Constitution. In any case, we should wait for a comprehensive legal amendment that will clearly determine our course of action. Principles for a law on carrying out state service will be contained in the mentioned package of laws. This should, for certain carefully assigned categories of staff at the federal and republican level, resolve incompatibility between their post and State Security [StB] activities and between deliberate and active collaboration in this sphere. We are also considering another aspect, and that is whether the member of staff mentioned was a senior functionary or leading Communist Party of Czechoslovakia representative and whether, by virtue of this, the StB controlled or guided his activity. This law will not apply to deputies, since here the principle applies that the legislative committees regulate the internal situation themselves. The government and its members have a specific status—this is one group of citizens that does not enjoy any legal protection. The president has the right, even without the parliaments' cooperation, to recall a minister and—in this regard—LIDOVE NOVINY's recent reaction was inappropriate. It is wiser to wait for the legal norms than to immediately publish names or even, despite a lack of evidence, publicly vilify someone and call for him to be removed. Let us not get carried away with ourselves; this is something like a trial. Moreover, it is just as well to realize that the government cannot take itself off and leap from a bridge into the water. It does not appoint itself and cannot recall itself.

[Smidova] You talk about LIDOVE NOVINY's inappropriate reaction, but was it not even less appropriate to launch the screenings process without a legal framework?

[Rychetsky] Everyone is a general after the battle. In my opinion, the overwhelming majority of deputies would—after all their experiences—weigh every step, and who knows how they would vote now.

[Smidova] During the second round of screenings, the deputies were suitably knowledgeable, but—despite this—in the original version of the resolution, they demanded the across-the-board publication of the names of all StB collaborators.

[Rychetsky] Deputies in neither of the chambers adopted this proposal. If they had acted in a contradictory manner, there would be no need for any legal amendments. Then, from a legal point of view, everything would have been over for us and a night of long knives would have begun. Today the public does not have too much sympathy for or trust in the screenings process. During his consultations with the three prime ministers and three interior ministers, Jan Langos was asked one pressing question—from the registers alone is it possible to prove conscious and active collaboration with the StB? The minister replied equally unequivocally—the registers themselves do not provide a sufficiently trustworthy basis for such a conclusion. Then there is something else. Would it not be absurd if the fates of these people were again decided by former StB officers? It is only really possible to come to a conclusion on collaboration on the basis of a comprehensive evaluation, which is almost like an expert opinion and can only be carried out by a specialist and, eventually, can be reviewed by a court.

[Smidova] Of course, this casts doubts on the commission's work. It has claimed that the registers are an absolutely trustworthy source.

[Rychetsky] The commission has proceeded from orders issued by the interior minister—and dated after 1970—that contained the condition that no one could be listed there who did not, in a binding act concluded by a signature or oral promise made in the presence of at least two cadre StB officers, consciously express his agreement with collaboration. Thus far, the commission has drawn the correct conclusion. Of course, it did not realize that, prior to this date, a certain incertitude prevailed and that some officers obviously falsified details so that it looked as if they were sufficiently active. Thirdly—and this is particularly important—we are evaluating the period from 1948 to 1989, but registers were not kept throughout this period. They were started after a delay of some years; they also contain details that were entered retroactively, as well as ex post facto records.

[Smidova] And now a practical question. How can an applicant for an important post prove his unblemished character?

[Rychetsky] Every individual who would like to work in a certain profession, defined by law, will have to submit to his employer within a very short period of time a simple record that he can obtain at the Interior Ministry. It should become apparent from this record whether he was or was not an StB collaborator. Only he will decide whether—in the event of a positive finding—to take further steps or to withdraw voluntarily, whereby the entire matter would be over. If he does not do this and the record testifies to collaboration, the employee will be provided with a document from his employer with which he will again turn to the ministry. An expert commission, in which the Prosecutor General's Office should also be represented, will come to a qualified conclusion with the aid of all the materials at its disposal. This will be handed over to one person, to our employee, who again has a choice. To leave (the expert opinion will be a reason for dismissal) or to turn to the third body authorized to investigate his case—the court. All of this will be done within a legal framework, precisely determining that any kind of publication, including reliable details from StB registers, will be a criminal act.

Carnogursky on SFRY Crisis, Domestic Reforms

LD2806213691 Bratislava Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 1100 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Interview with Slovak Prime Minister Jan Carnogursky by (Lubomir Lindtner), place and date not given: "Ten Minutes with the Prime MInister"—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [(Lindtner)] Let me first turn my attention to the Vatican, where Jan Chryzostom Korec [Bishop of Nitra, Slovakia] received the cardinal's purple robe today. This is undoubtedly in appreciation for his human and professional qualities. What do you, as government representative, think this will mean for Slovakia?

[Carnogursky] I have known Cardinal Korec for more than 10 years. In fact, since 1950 he, in a certain way, coordinated and helped control the activity of the so-called secret church that existed here at that time. He has an exceptional personality. In controlling this so-called secret church, he showed great personal integrity, determination, outlook, and breadth of knowledge. From this point of view, his appointment as cardinal is a great contribution to the Church in Slovakia, as well as to the Catholic Church in general. If I can express it in this way, I think that he will be a great contribution to the College of Cardinals. At the same time, his appointment is in appreciation for Slovakia's anticommunist stance during the past 40 years. His appointment is a public appraisal of this anticommunist stance of Slovakia and a confirmation of Cardinal Korec's symbolic value in Slovakia's modern history. [passage omitted]

[(Lindtner)] Mr. Prime Minister, the attention of politicians has turned to Yugoslavia. The assemblies of Slovenia and Croatia declared the republics' independence. Recently, you met the Croatian representative, Stjepan Mesic. Did you expect such a development?

[Carnogursky] About two weeks ago, in an interview for RUDE PRAVO, I said that the army was also a final guarantee for the internal setup of every state. We can see this very clearly these days in Yugoslavia. To tell the truth, I had expected this development if Slovenia and Croatia insisted on the path they embarked on, since six months ago they passed a referendum saying that either all Yugoslavia would reshape itself or they would declare independence. However, I expected that perhaps some compromise solution would be found that would at least make it possible to hold further talks on the internal reshaping of Yugoslavia. Such talks did not take place, and instead, the army took action. We must hope that talks on the internal reshaping of Yugoslavia, or on a new establishment of relations between the present Yugoslav republics, will continue, and that the army will be able to withdraw. Perhaps a lesson for us from the developments in Yugoslavia can be that it is dangerous for small nations to issue strongly-worded slogans, statements of great significance, by which one closes a door to potential talks and potential compromises that would open the way to further development, to further talks, and to a better situation.

[(Lindtner)] Since we are talking about international politics, I would like to mention one or, in fact, two facts that have a direct connection with us, with our republic. Today, in Budapest, representatives of individual member countries are signing a protocol on the dissolution of CEMA. On Monday, 1 July, a session of the protocol of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee will be held in Prague, where the protocol on the dissolution of this organization is due to be signed. These two events prove that a certain new image of Europe is coming into being.

[Carnogursky] Yes, it is a new image of Europe, but at the same time it proves that the attempt to build central and eastern Europe on the basis of Marxist-Leninist philosophy has failed. Its factual and political breakdown occurred at least 18 months ago. The signing of these protocols is only a formal period, a formal confirmation of a factual failure of communism as a unifying factor. However, we are facing another task, and that is the need to coordinate these central and eastern European countries that continue to exist. It is up to us to find some new realistic basis and to create a stronger base for coordination of—I do not want to say unification, but at least coordination of—these three states. Not just three states, that was my mistake, but not quite a mistake, since it is true that it is three states—Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary—that have the most mature conditions for coordination. I think that it is in our interest to support coordination of these three states. For Slovakia, coordination of these three states is important also from the point of view that within this relatively small constellation we, Slovakia, have a better chance to express our own identity, to reach the level of our neighbors, and thus to try out and prove to ourselves that we can stand in Europe as an equal state with equal rights.

[(Lindtner)] Let us return to our domestic soil. At a [word indistinct] session of the government you spoke about an updated policy statement that was returned by the Slovak National Council's [SNC] Presidium for completion. What were their objections, or was it an attempt by the government to complete the statement?

[Carnogursky] Well, this is how it happened. Former Prime Minister Meciar handed over to the SNC an account of the implementation of the policy statement. After the government reshuffle—on the basis of a decision made by the Presidium—we sent to the SNC an updated and more specific policy statement. [passage omitted]

[(Lindtner)] The general public was alarmed by the statement of the chairmen of our assembly's budget committee, in which they expressed their view on the course of the economic reform. I quote: We are alarmed by the current development of our economic situation that can lead very soon to a serious economic, social, and political crisis. We realize that the path of radical economic reform in many respects has no precedence. That is why we do not blame anyone for the mistakes made during its implementation. We do not agree, however, with the reluctance to admit these mistakes or to put the specific economic policy right in good time. End of quote. What is your view, Mr. Prime Minister?

[Carnogursky] [passage omitted] As far as the implementation of economic reform in general is concerned, I think that no mistakes have been made. [passage omitted] As far as another level is concerned—the concrete interference in individual enterprises or economic sectors—it seems to me that nobody can criticize the government. Perhaps maybe the Green Party criticizes us for the decision concerning the modernization of plants in the SNP enterprise in Ziar nad Hronom, but I am ready to meet anybody and explain why the government's decision was right.

[(Lindtner)] I think, though, that it is not necessary to condemn such views, which bring attention to certain facts.

[Carnogursky] No, you are right, though I am not condemning them.

[(Lindtner)] In this sense, the views of some political representatives, for instance, those of Vaclav Klaus [federal finance minister], were quite strong, precisely those on the statement of the budget committee's chairmen.

[Carnogursky] Well, the government's criticism is sometimes quite strong, too.

[(Lindtner)] Sixty-six days have passed since you were appointed to the post of prime minister. How would you assess your first two months in office?

[Carnogursky] The reshuffled government began its work during a situation in which the then acting government was not functional because of disputes among its members. This new reshuffled government is functional. It began to make decisions, that should have been made a long time ago, in a very straightforward, and at the same time, a very resolute manner. At the same time, it did not in any way restrict civil liberties and democracy in Slovakia. This also resulted in the fact that the criticism of the government prevails over its positive assessments. At the same time, the government creates more prerequisites for its planned work for the following months with a better concept for gradually solving emerging problems of enterprises that are in danger of folding.

World Bank Approves 450 Million Dollar Loan

AU0107125691 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 28 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] Washington— J. Jonas, assistant to the bank director, announced to a CTK reporter that a World Bank loan will be released in three stages. The first stage, amounting to 200 million dollars, will go to Czechoslovakia almost immediately—after the technical aspects of the money transfer are resolved.

The second stage, amounting to 125 million dollars, will be released after about six months, and the third stage, in the same amount, will be released a few months later. The Bank's approval of the loan means that the possibility of a 200zmillion dollar loan from the Japanese Export-Import Bank has also been opened.

The first loan granted by the World Bank to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic is repayable in 15 years. The floating interest is currently 7.73 percent. In principle, the interest rate will be linked to the interest that the World Bank pays on its borrowing to grant credits.

In its justification for granting the loan to Czechoslovakia, the World Bank writes that the reform program in the CSFR is based upon the privatization of 120,000 small businesses and shops and of 4,000 large plants. The Czechoslovak Government's program provides support for private enterprise and for the restructuring in the financial sector, in electric power production, and in the protection of the environment. Specifically, it is expected that the discontinuation of subsidies will contribute to decreasing air pollution and to limiting energy consumption.

Loan Conditions Discussed

AU2806163891 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 27 Jun 91 p 2

[J. Racz report: "Half a Billion From EEC"]

[Text] Prague—The Federal Assembly Economic Committee recommended that the plenum express their assent to the agreement between the EEC and the CSFR, according to which the CSFR would receive a loan in the amount of 375 million ECU, i.e. approximately $500 million. This amount is to reinforce foreign currency reserves so as to maintain the internal convertibility of the koruna. The money will be released in two semiannual installments, and it must be repaid in seven years. A lively discussion, in which some deputies called the conditions discriminatory while others thought they were very advantageous, included representatives of the Ministry of Finance. According to these officials, these conditions do not differ from those we accepted from the IMF once.

Havel Issues Order Marking Soviet Withdrawal

LD2706103291 Prague CTK in English 1302 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Prague June 26 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel said today that "with the pullout of the last Soviet soldier (last Friday) the sad 23-year period of an unlawful and dis-honourable presence of foreign troops on our territory ended".

Havel, who is supreme commander of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces, read his order on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia to soldiers of the Western Military Zone in Tabor. Tabor is Havel's first stop-over on his two-day visit to South Bohemia.

"Our army is not being trained for aggression. We want to build equal relations based on mutual security and respect for territorial inviolability and sovereignty with all neighbouring countries. New bilateral agreements with our neighbours should lay down definitely these fundamental attributes of our relations", Havel's order said.

At a meeting with members of the Western Military Zone staff, Havel said the Czechoslovak Army has a new defensive doctrine based on the principle of sufficient defence capability. He said the basic two-year military service should be shortened, the army should be professionalised in 50 per cent and should be reorganised by the end of 1992. Czechoslovak army units are stationed mainly in the west of the country but this should change in the future, Havel said.

Text of Order

AU2806145391 Prague OBCANSKY DENIK in Czech 27 Jun 91 p 1

[President Vaclav Havel's order on the occasion of the Soviet troop withdrawal; place and date not given]

[Text] Soldiers, upon the departure of the last Soviet soldier, a sad 23-year period of an unlawful and dishonorable presence of foreign troops on our territory has ended.

Due to the resolute course of action taken by our political representatives and also to the realistic attitude of the current Soviet leadership, Czechoslovak sovereignty has been fully reestablished, and you are its guardians—you, the soldiers of the Czechoslovak Army. This must create in you a feeling of responsibility, as well as a feeling of pride. We had such feelings when we listened to the news about the highly professional conduct of our unit during the liberation of Kuwait. I had no doubt that all of you would pass the test with the same good results.

Our Army is not trained for aggression. We want to establish equal relations with all our neighboring countries based on mutual security and mutual respect for territorial inviolability and sovereignty. New bilateral treaties with our neighbors should definitely confirm these principal attributes of our relations.

Yet, if some occupier wanted to walk on our soil again—no matter where he come from—I rely on you to do your duty. Your task and our task is to never allow Munich 1938 or August 1968 to happen again.

We will never allow freedom to be taken away from us again.

[Signed] President Vaclav Havel.

Estimates on Soviet Damage to Environment Adjusted

AU2806120091 Prague CTK in English 1604 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Turnov, East Bohemia, June 26 (CTK)—The latest research on the level of environmental damage caused by Soviet troops stationed in Czechoslovakia since 1968 indicates that the original estimate of 2,500 million korunas ($83.3 million) was too low, Czech Deputy Environment Minister Vaclav Vucka announced here today.

Vucka, who also heads the Czech Republic's commission on this issue, made the announcement at a meeting of local officials from towns in east Bohemia where Soviet garrisons were located.

Just yesterday the final protocol on the withdrawal of the Soviet Army from Czechoslovakia was signed in Prague, bringing an end to negotiations that began in February 1990. While the last Soviet soldier departed on June 21, the issue of compensation for material, environmental and other damage inflicted during the Soviet Army's 23-year stationing in Czechoslovakia remains open.

The Soviet Union has accepted responsibility for 290 million korunas' ($9.7 million) worth of damage to buildings throughout the country, according to an official from the Czechoslovak Defense Ministry, but the Czechoslovak side insists the actual amount of damage is much higher.

In 1990 Czechoslovakia spent 104 million korunas ($3.5 million) to restore buildings used by the Soviets to usable condition, and the Federal Assembly (parliament) approved for this year a sum of 200 million korunas ($6.7 million) for the same purpose, including 110 million ($3.7 million) for research and environmental cleanup.

The Soviet Union is leaving behind at its embassy a 25-member team of experts to negotiate financial settlements on environmental damage and property. A draft agreement on these issues has already been approved by the Czechoslovak Government, and is now awaiting approval by the Soviet side.

Calfa, Yanayev Discuss Economic Ties

LD0107150791 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 0400 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] The main topic of yesterday's talks in Prague between Federal Prime Minister Marian Calfa and USSR Vice President Gennadiy Yanayev were mutual economic relations. The prime minister said that these relations are particularly complicated this year and require a flexible solution. As both markets are historically dependent on each other, it is necessary to seek ways to achieve new and mutually beneficial cooperation. According to Vice President Yanayev, one of these ways could be the incorporation of the Czechoslovak economy into the plans prepared for Soviet cooperation with the seven most advanced countries of the West. Gennadiy Yanayev also confirmed the interest of the USSR in a new quality of relations with Czechoslovakia. He expressed thanks for the observance in Czechoslovakia of all necessary conditions for the calm and smooth withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

Havel Views New Era After Warsaw Pact

LD0107055491 Prague CTK in English 1416 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Prague June 30 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel said today he saw the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact as an act of parting from an era of divided Europe and as the beginning of a new historic era in the coexistence of former Soviet bloc countries and in the life of whole Europe.

Reviewing the 36-year existence of the pact, which is to be dissolved at a meeting of its Political Consultative Committee here on Monday, Havel described it in an interview for CTK as a formal expression of the satellite status of countries which belonged to the Soviet Union's sphere of influence.

He said the security vacuum in which Central and East European countries have found themselves after the old bonds broke up is the key issue of today.

Havel said a solution to this issue lies in a process of concluding new bilateral agreements between the former Soviet bloc states, in seeking to set up relations of confidence and cooperation with NATO and in increasing the significance of the Helsinki process as a platform which may give rise to a pan-European security guarantees system. "The present situation naturally requires adequate steps on the part of Western Europe and the United States," he said, adding that this is already happening, NATO is changing its military doctrine and contemplating its new relationship towards Central and Eastern Europe.

Independent Smallholders' Party Elects President

LD3006055191 Budapest MTI in English 2154 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Budapest, June 29 (MTI)—Jozsef Torgyan was elected president of the Independent Smallholders' Party at the party's national board meeting in Budapest on Saturday. Torgyan, the previous co-president of the party, was the sole candidate for the post after former national president Jozsef Ferenc Nagy left the scene of the conference, together with several MPs of the party.

In his programme speech, Jozsef Torgyan spoke about intentions to set up a shadow cabinet with a panel of experts which, if needs be, could make the party a government factor.

Antall on Smallholders' Party Statement

LD0107080591 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 1700 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] On the eve of the day of freedom [the day of official celebration of the Soviet troop withdrawal], political bombs exploded. I have the Independent Smallholders' Party in mind. What is your view, Mr. Antall, about the statement that perhaps a shadow government [arnyek kormany] may be established? It is unprecedented, I think, that a coalition party would want to set up a shadow government.

[Begin Antall recording] I think that it is somewhat excessive to talk about political bombs. I do not consider what happened to be even as much as a small political hand grenade. Therefore, there is no need to make so much of it. A party has the right to choose the kind of leadership the delegates of the party want. I am sure that the Independent Smallholders' Party deputies with seats in the National Assembly—who are decent men with a sense of responsibility among whom I have friends—will know how to legislate laws in the Hungarian National Assembly. They will know the kind of government they want to support. I think that the new leadership must think through all that has happened and all that needs to be done in the future. [passage omitted] I am not accustomed to being afraid of any event. I think I have proved that; nor will I be afraid. [end recording]

Annus Interviewed on Compensation Talks

LD2806094491 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Interview with Lieutenant General Antal Annus, leader of the delegation at the withdrawal compensation talks with USSR, by Attila Miklos Nemeth; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Nemeth] First of all, I welcome in the studio Antal Annus, head of the Hungarian Government delegation, who according to MTI said about the unsuccessful end to the negotiations that it would have been a miracle if this protocol had been signed today. Why would this have been a miracle?

[Annus] [passage omitted] This was the first in a series of negotiations since the approval of the basic agreement and of the technology in connection with this issue. During the course of the Hungarian presentation, we acquainted the Soviet negotiators with the documents concerning this, and they examined the calculations. Only now have they gotten to this. We have, since the beginning of May, been continuously handing over the documentary presentations concerning the damages. In practice, they could not have been dealing with these matters seriously. Our experience has been that they are only now beginning to become familiar with these documents.

[Nemeth] Forgive me, are you saying that after the negotiations, or at this stage of the negotiations, that the positions could not have gotten closer during the past weeks because the Soviet negotiators had not, in fact, been clear about the situation, that only now have the negotiations reached the stage at which the Soviets know what it is we are having negotiations about?

[Annus] I think this is somewhere near the truth because the Soviet negotiators did not have a sufficient professional background. Despite our repeated requests and suggestions, a seven-man team of environmental experts arrived only two days ago. Until then, only one or two people dealt with this issue from the Soviet side. Let me just mention that, with regard to the damage to the environment and the damage to nature, about 10,000 pages of documents would have had to be compared in detail with the mutually agreed upon technology. This is impossible...

[Nemeth interrupts] Physically impossible as well?

[Annus] These negotiation had been going on for more than 14 days, and only in the last two days could say that the establishment of a more serious expert capacity had been achieved. It is obvious, therefore, that before the next series of discussions, which are to be conducted on the basis of the two governments' decisions, there will be a need for very serious preparatory work by the experts from the Soviet side. Until now this has not been available.

[Nemeth] What sort of intentions can we suppose lie behind this delay. Perhaps, the Soviet side had no intention of signing this protocol by this deadline? And was it for this reason, too, that they did not bring a team of experts to the negotiating table, an action that could have had results?

[Annus] During the negotiations, I frequently had the opinion, by now this has more or less become a conviction, that the Soviet side did not really think through the consequences of these agreements and technologies. To be precise, members of the negotiating delegation were not familiar with them...

[Nemeth interrupts] Forgive me, were these talks conducted according to international norms?

[Annus] Yes, precisely, in every respect, they were conducted according to such conventions. I had the feeling several times that perhaps they did not take these technologies sufficiently seriously. I stress that this was my feeling. And finally, this very modest, very scanty expert background that they demonstrated at the negotiations indicates and proves this. By the end of the negotiations, it was shown that beyond a general view, the Soviet negotiators could not carry out substantive, precise work covering precise details with the Hungarians.

[Nemeth] Why is it important for the Hungarian side, that is us, that the documents on the 1957, the 1958, and the 1990 intergovernmental agreements constitute the basis for negotiations and for the signing of a joint protocol?

[Annus] This is important for us because no matter how it was, it was on the basis of these agreements that all the agreements signed and approved by the government commissioners came about; there is an interconnection, in practice, between the sphere of basic agreements and the sphere of all the conventions, agreements, instruments which were ratified during the entire troop withdrawal process. It follows, as a matter of course, that the agreements in a legal sense dissolve themselves on the day of withdrawal, but they do not turn the prior stationing of Soviet troops here for decades into something that did not happen. As long as they were stationed here, it is necessary, following from the relevant agreements, that we should be able to qualify, in accordance with Hungarian laws, all issues that are interconnected in this regard.

[Nemeth] Yes, but the validity of these documents will cease on 30 June.

[Annus] Yes, but according to the expert opinion of lawyers, they will not cease with retroactive force. It follows from this, of course, that they will not have any force in a forward direction either. However, in connection with all issues that might arise regarding the Soviet troops stationed in Hungary, in financial, monetary, legal, and all other aspects, these agreements will have force, since the sides generally took action on the basis of these agreements.

[Nemeth] While you were holding talks in Budapest with Viktor Shilov, talks took place at the same time in Prague on the same subject. I do not know whether you were able to watch the news in the meantime, or whether you noted the results of the talks in Prague, where they stand now.

[Annus] Yes. [passage omitted]

[Nemeth] [Soviet commander] General Vorobyev has not yet left Prague. In the meantime, the protocol has been signed. Indeed, the Prague side has reduced its demands by about half. Let us break this subject down into two or three parts. What is your opinion on the signing of the protocol in Prague?

[Annus] I believe that the content of the protocol itself should be examined. If we look at it properly, a fact of a technical character, but which is very important—that the Soviet troops have pulled out—is laid down.

[Nemeth] In principle, we could have laid this down.

[Annus] Yes, but the Soviet side insisted that we should include, next to it, how many premises they were to hand over to us and for what net value.

[Nemeth] But, in practice, we could have laid down the fact itself in a joint protocol, without this passage.

[Annus] Yes, the fact of the withdrawal itself. However, since the Soviet side linked this to other important information, and this was unilateral, we proposed that we should then add everything, so that the depiction of the situation should be accurate. I believe that there are considerable differences regarding the material and financial issues.

The Soviet Union has apologized for the invasion of Czechoslovakia. Therefore, this is a withdrawal agreement that has more sound foundations politically than in our country. Allow me to say this.

[Nemeth] Was this gesture mentioned here in our country perhaps?

[Annus] No. In this connection, the Hungarian Assembly has been waiting for months for a reply to its proposal to the Soviet parliament regarding 1956. In Czechoslovakia, the Soviet troops did not invest—or the investments in their interest did not take place in the same way as in Hungary. In Czechoslovakia, the investments were made with Czechoslovak state money, and the barracks used by the Soviet troops were maintained out of the Czechoslovak state budget. For this reason, the amount of Soviet demands is considerably lower than here in Hungary. The Soviets are only demanding return of the money spent on investments made without permits. Otherwise, I propose that we should handle the value of this news with very great moderation and caution, because in my view such an agreement on economic and financial issues is far from having been reached. General Vorobyev only expressed his hope. I have also expressed my hope several times, and now, too, I would like to express it: Here in our country too, conditions exist so that the wisest agreement possible should come about for both sides. For this very thorough work, further negotiations are necessary.

[Nemeth] However, it occurs to me that the demands in Prague are lower; that is, the basic original demands were reduced by about half. So, it could be seen as a gesture by the Czechoslovak side toward the Soviet Union. I do not know whether I should formulate the question after this, but I will: Why are we not capable of such a gesture, or why don't we want to exercise such a gesture? Are we not in a position to do this?

[Annus] I think there is a simple reason. This requires the will of both parties. I think that this will come at a later stage. [passage omitted] First of all, it is obvious that what the parties demand must be specified precisely and on the basis of the agreements. The next step will involve how to do the accounting with each other. And I, personally, am certain that there is room for all sorts of sensible gestures, in, I stress, the schedule of the negotiations regarding the accounting. [passage omitted]

[Nemeth] Is it really the case that relations between Hungary and the Soviet Union have deteriorated?

[Annus] I do not think that this is the issue. There is a completely new situation here regarding quality; the point is that these Central and Eastern European countries, the Hungarian Republic among them, have chosen a new path, and have become sovereign and independent countries. And according to Hungary's present situation, its requirements and possibilities, it is rebuilding its relations with its neighbors, the various countries of the one-time alliance, and so with the Soviet Union as well. This situation has evolved because of historic reasons. I do not think we should go into details here.

I think that it would be unnatural if the formation and creation of an entirely new system of relations took place without any pain, disputes and various difference of opinions. In my mind, the fact that various undesirable phenomena come to the surfact is the most natural thing in the world. [passage omitted] It is obvious this situation requires an entirely different attitude, and I think it is also the number one interest of the Soviet Union that these matters be settled in a sensible and positive way. However, it is not easy for them either, for they also have their own internal problems.

[Nemeth] You have always worn your civilian clothes at the negotiating table, just as you are now. However, Viktor Shilov, as a matter of fact, changed his clothes during the negotiations. Let us into a secret: Did he negotiate differently as a civilian than as a soldier?

[Annus] I think that there is fundamental difference in mentality, approach, and practice between the two parties [to the talks]. I had to approach this task right from the start as, first and foremost, a political issue for Hungary, consisting of many aspects. It is not, by an means, just a military-technical question, although it has such aspects as well. The organization that dealt with the various matters of the troop withdrawal was supported by a backgroun from a wide range of civilian experts. However, Mr. Shilov, and earlier, his predecessor, Colonel General Burlakov, handled this whole matter as a military-technical question.

[Nemeth] So they have merely acted on orders?

[Annus] Yes, and they also interpreted it to mean that they had to exact something from the Hungarians. It is obvious that this mentality and approach is completely wrong, and I think that, as regards the whole of the negotiating mentality and the work, an entirely different mentality and practice prevailed in the Soviet party and a different one again in our party.

[Nemeth] You said that conditions for a correct settlement exist. I would like to know, briefly, when is the agreement to be signed and will you be there at the ratification?

[Annus] I cannot and would not like to predict. I dare to hope that the two governments will decide as soon as possible on the schedule of the next negotiation sequence, and I also hope that the wisest solution will be made there.

[Nemeth] Thank you.

Antall Hails Demise of Warsaw Pact

LD0107192691 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 1730 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Interview with Prime Minister Jozsef Antall in Prague on 1 July—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] After 36 years of existence, the Warsaw Pact has ceased to be. [passage omitted]

[Antall] Hungary is the only country that already declared, in 1956, its wish to leave the Pact.

[Reporter] Now, it is true that the Warsaw Pact represented some kind of apparent stability, some kind of stability based on force, and it did represent a certain security in Europe. What will now be in its place?

[Antall] I cannot evaluate the Warsaw Pact as one that stabilized the region during a certain period, not even in the sense that in a bipolar world it represented some kind of security. One has to be unequivocally glad that the Warsaw Pact has ceased to exist, and I think that, from a security point of view, what will happen after this is very important. We want to conclude correct, equally-ranked security agreements within the framework of bilateral agreements, and I think the possibility for this exists and will exist.

It is also very important that we see clearly that in this region the armies cannot live independent lives. I think that when we talk about the solution of the Yugoslav issue, and about the people's right of self-determination there, and at the same time about the solution of the European problems, then we must also think about this. And that is also why it is important to find a peaceful solution to the Yugoslav situation.

Antall Meets CEMA Delegation in Budapest

LD2806193491 Budapest MTI in English 1823 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI)—Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall met the heads of the delegations to the 46th, closing session of the Comecon in Budapest on Friday.

Delivering a speech, the Hungarian prime minister outlined Hungary's aspirations to join the European integration organizations. He emphasized the special importance of Hungary's relations with the Soviet Union and other neighbouring countries. He added, however, that the more remote countries of the dissolved Comecon would necessarily play a smaller role in Hungary's relations. It is highly important for the former Comecon member states to establish bilateral relations based on equal rights with one another, Antall said.

Later on, Jozsef Antall held a consultation with Stepan Sitarian, the Soviet Union's permanent representative in the Comecon, who conveyed a message by Soviet Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov. The talks focussed on the financial methods to be applied in the accounting procedures used in connetion with the Soviet troop withdrawals. The sides agreed on the need to continue the expert talks in order to reach a mutually acceptable agreement as soon as possible. They also agreed that Bela Kadar, Hungarian minister of international economic relations, and Konstantin Katushev, Soviet minister of foreign economic relations, would resume their negotiations. Antall emphasized that the Soviet Union's 1,500-million-dollar debt to Hungary should be handled and settled together with other financial affairs.

President Walesa Signs Electoral Law

LD0107202891 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 2000 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] President Lech Walesa signed the electoral law this evening, according to (Krzysztof Slusz), secretary of state in the presidential chancellory. The electoral law will come into force after its publication in the journal of laws, along with the presidential decree establishing the electoral timetable.

Walesa Applauds Dissolution of Warsaw Pact

LD0107200191 Warsaw PAP in English 1833 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 1—"The funeral of the Warsaw Pact is the most important matter I succeeded to arrange in Prague," President Lech Walesa said upon his return from a several-hour trip to Czechoslovakia's capital on Monday.

The president, accompanied by Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki and Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski, took part in the last meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the states-members to the Warsaw Treaty, which was finally dissolved in Prague today.

Asked whether the Warsaw Pact will be replaced by bilateral agreements or a regional security system the president told PAP that solutions are sought within the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] agreement of 35 states.

Walesa Details Political Vision to Solidarity

LD2806070891 Warsaw PAP in English 2236 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Text] Warsaw, June 27—President Lech Walesa described his vision of the Polish political system at a meeting with Solidarity unionists of the Mazowsze region in Warsaw on Thursday.

This vision is very much like that in the Western world, particularly in France, the United States, or Germany. But building such a system in Poland is too slow, Walesa opined and warned the post-communists and economic sharks akin to them who are believed to slow down the reforms. He declared readiness for a decisive battle against post-communist forces and reminded them that as president he also commands the Polish Army.

The president once again criticized the Sejm (lower house of parliament) for being created by a political deal and not free elections, failing to cope with legislative duties, fighting against the president, and showing off disregard for the senate, both, the president and the senate being elected democratically.

Finally Lech Walesa announced he would return to his earlier concepts of creating a presidential political council composed of reform-minded people.

Citizens Conference Begins; Walesa on Corruption

LD0107091791 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1005 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] A conference concerned with corruption and disintegration of the state and organized by the Center Alliance [PC] and the National Citizens Committee [KKO] began in the hall of the capital's Academy of Music at 1100. The idea for organizing such a meeting was presented a week ago by the leader of the PC, Senator Jaroslaw Kaczynski. It is unofficially said that the conference might be an attempt to form an initial electoral coalition and political agreement of those forces that support President Lech Walesa's latest decisions and the line of action connected with them. Among those gathered, most participants represent the leadership of the PC and the KKO. Present in the hall are Jaroslaw Kaczynski, Jacek Maziarski, Zbigniew Najder, Jan Olszewski and Wojciech Wlodarczyk.

The NSZZ [Independent Self-Governing Trade Union] Solidarity National Commission is represented by Stefan Jurczak, Alojzy Pietrzyk, and Andrzej Slowik. Also present are representatives of the peasants' movement, among them Roman Baroszcze and Henryk Bak, as well as activists of the Independent Students Union.

In a special letter to the participants, Lech Walesa wrote: The reason for our failures lies in a policy of a hard line and injustice. The state can only act successfully when citizens support it; I consider your conference as such support. I think your initiative may contribute to the creation of the citizens' movement uniting and groupings and people willing to work toward reforms. Such a movement today is especially necessary when forces of the old order are organizing themselves and gathering strength.

At the moment, an inaugural speech by Senator Jaroslaw Kaczynski is in progress.

[Warsaw Radio Warsawa Network in Polish at 1200 GMT on 30 June adds: "In a letter sent to the participants of the citizens' conference in Warsaw, President Lech Walesa wrote that corruption in Poland had reached dimensions never known before, and that a process of taking over national property by dishonest people—which offends the law and the feeling of responsibility—is continuing. Lech Walesa also noted that there is no place in the state apparatus for people who block changes and do not want to work for the new Poland."]

Backers Seek To Defend Democracy

LD0107045891 Warsaw PAP in English 2058 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Warsaw, June 30—Backers of President Lech Walesa said in Warsaw on Sunday they wanted a coalition to defend Polish democracy in the parliamentary elections scheduled for October, and a strong decision-making body at the president to fight the communist-organised corruption that reached the highest echelons of power in Poland.

"The state apparatus must be cleared of communist elements," leader of the Centre Alliance Party (PC) Jaroslaw Kaczynski told a conference of pro-Walesa factions and suggested the forming of a strong decision-making body at the president to curb the post-communist corruption, and, on the other hand, special rights for the president serving the same end.

"The law must be changed in order to defend ordinary people against those who hurt their morals," Kaczynski said. "All criminals and enemies of the state must feel its just and heavy hand," he added to loud applause.

The conference, held on the initiative of the Centre Alliance Party, termed the Sejm's (lower house) decision two days ago to reject Walesa's veto on the electoral law as "serious warning that the post-communist camp consolidated its position to block the reforms."

"Democracy in Poland suffered a heavy defeat on June 28. This happened because ex-communist deputies were joined by a big group of mps who have seats in the house owing to Solidarity's support," the meeting stated.

The PC, along with the Solidarity trade union, the Citizens' Committee and other pro-Walesa factions resolved to start preparations for forming a broad coalition: the Citizens' Electoral Accord. In a message to the meeting, President Lech Walesa called the initiative a sign of determination in the struggle for a new Poland.

"Your conference may contribute to the creation of a civic movement uniting groups and individuals who want to bring order to the state and support reforms," Walesa wrote. He also said a coalition was needed to fight corruption which had grown to dimensions unknown in Poland's history and was organised by the country's former communist leaders.

Walesa's Rating Declines in Popularity Poll

PM0107113991 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 21 Jun 91 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Glemp Ahead of Kuron..."]

[Text] In an opinion poll carried out 17-18 June by Polish Radio and Television's Public Opinion Survey Center [OBOP], 65 percent of respondents (that is, the same proportion as in a survey held in May) declared their approval of Poland's Primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

Second place in the June rating for the top personalities on the Polish political scene went to to Jacek Kuron with 66 percent [as published] favorable responses.

Further places on the list were taken by Krzysztof Skubiszewski (55 percent), Adam Michnik (47 percent), Tadeusz Mazowiecki (45 percent), and Jan Krzysztof Bielecki (43 percent).

Lech Walesa won the approval of 38 percent of respondents, while Senate Speaker Andrzej Stelmachowski is well liked by 37 percent, and Sejm Speaker Mikolaj Kozakiewicz and Bronislaw Geremek each won the favor of 33 percent of respondents.

Compared with the May poll figures, this month's ratings gave the highest increase in popularity to Jacek Kuron (gained 13 percent), Marian Krzaklewski (rose from 13 to 22 percent), and Adam Michnik (gained 7 percent).

The biggest drop in popularity was suffered by Lech Walesa (lost 6 percent) and Marian Terlecki (fell from 11 to 7 percent).

The poll was carried out on a random, representative sample of adult citizens resident in Poland. The margin of statistical error is approximately 3-4 percent.

Poll Shows Approval of Bielecki Government Down

LD2706115591 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Warsaw, June 26—Some 21 per cent of people asked by the Public Opinion Polling Centre (CBOS) on June 14 and 17 considered the present political situation in Poland as good. According to 33 per cent it was bad.

The number of people who approved of the Bielecki government went down by 10 per cent (to 38 per cent) compared with last May's figures. Some 47 per cent (a 6-per-cent growth) dissaproved of the government's actions.

According to 11 per cent of the asked Poland's economic situation was good (a 3-per-cent growth) and in the opinion of 64 per cent it was bad (a 6-per-cent fall).

Peasant Party Split Forecast After Congress

LD3006054291 Warsaw PAP in English 2053 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Warsaw, June 29—The extraordinary congress of the Polish Peasant Party (PSL) opened in Warsaw on Saturday. PSL Chairman Roman Bartoszcze was not present among more than 500 participants, despite the fact that his suspension as PSL leader had ended.

Chairman of the PSL Chief Council Roman Jagielinski who gave account on the yearlong activities before the congress said that the main cause of the conflict within the PSL authorities was failure of the leaders to implement the collectively adopted resolutions.

"Personification of the conflict and attributing leadership ambitions to me is groundless. Somebody wants division within the PSL, somebody wants to tear apart the rural community," he said.

Roman Bartoszcze did not obtain the vote of confidence from the congress as chairman of the PSL. Only 30 votes were in his favour among 500 votes cast. The vote of confidence went to Chairman of the PSL Chief Council Roman Jagielinski who got 320 votes.

Shortly after the vote of confidence was granted to him, Jagielinski resigned from the function of Chief Council chairman justifying the move with the benefit of the party which he values higher than his own aspirations.

Bartoszcze told journalists that the party may split after this congress. He announced his own congress to meet in July. Speaking to journalists PSL activist Anna Chorazyna, who helped to form the present PSL a year ago, said she did not accept invitation to the congress because its main aim is to "throw out Bartoszcze." This is a "pseudo-congress used by a group of leaders to guide the PSL towards the nomenklatura," she charged.

Majority Convinced of Tense, Anxious Atmosphere

LD3006114191 Warsaw TVP Television Network in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Eighty-nine percent of Poles are convinced that an atmosphere of tension and anxiety predominates in Poland. This is the result of a poll conducted by the Center for Public Opinion Research. The assessment of the situation a month ago, as well as in July and November of last year, was similar. Such strong convictions regarding social anxieties, however, have never persisted over two months running.

The forecasts regarding the coming weeks and months are also unfavorable. Sixty percent of respondents expect an increase in tensions and anxieties. Five percent believe they will decrease. Twenty-two per cent do not expect any changes.

In reply to a question concerning the development of the situation in Poland, 51 percent of those polled replied that it is heading in the wrong direction; 29 percent felt that it is developing well; while 20 percent had no opinion.

Minister Views Mass Privatization Program

LD2906135591 Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Text] Warsaw, June 27—Polish Minister of Ownership Changes Janusz Lewandowski told a press conference here on Thursday that the aim of the Mass Privatization Programme (MPP) designed by his ministry was to make 27 million polish citizens shareholders in about 400 enterprises and to privatize and restructure these enterprises.

Lewandowski, accompanied by experts, said the MPP was feasible and described it as the largest plan ever attempted.

Plans provide for selecting 400 enterprises at the turn of July and converting them into state-owned companies. They are to represent about 25 per cent of Poland's total industrial sales and about 12 per cent of the industrial workforce.

Shares of commercialized companies will be divided into three groups: 60 per cent will be distributed free to citizens, 10 per cent—also free—to employees, and 30 per cent will be held by the state treasury. As shares will be given free of charge the privatization does not have to begin with the evaluation of the enterprise property and the value of shares will be filed after the 1992 balance sheets are known.

The mass privatization will cover all Polish citizens residing in Poland born before June 1, 1974. On their behalf, special investment groups (called national wealth management funds) will manage the 60 percent of shares.

In this way citizens will not be direct shareholders but participants in all the investment groups.

Minister Lewandowski assessed the cost of the entire venture at 30-40 million U.S. dollars and stressed it would be much lower than case by case privatization.

Sejm Examines Economic Laws, Amendments

LD2906104191 Warsaw PAP in English 1958 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Warsaw, June 28—The Polish Sejm (lower house) adopted on Friday a law merging the office of minister of industry and trade and defining the tasks of the new ministry, which is to become a ministry of economy in future. Apart from economic matters, the new minister of industry and trade will also supervise the functioning of the national power and gas systems, and perform tasks related to the defence and security of the state.

The law on counteracting monopolistic practices, now one year old, was slightly amended by a clause that an economic unit may be found a monopolist if its market share accounts for more than 40 percent.

Under the amended law the filling by the same person of managerial posts in two economic units competing with each other is defined as a monopolistic practice.

The chamber also passed amendments to the law on specific principles of terminating employment contracts by work establishments. This and some other laws amended earlier enable insolvent enterprises to undergo transformations and at the same time pay their employees overdue wages from the means obtained from the sale their assets or from the State Treasury.

Under the amended communications law applications for licences to use equipment for radio and television broadcasting will be examined when a new law regulating the functioning of radio and TV comes into force. The "Polskie Radio i Telewizja" state enterprise holds the broadcasting monopoly, and the number of applications for licences has surpassed the technical capacities of the ministry of communications.

The chamber annulled the law on the National Council of Culture.

The Sejm adjourned till its next meeting the voting on draft amendments to the law on the return of gains acquired illegitimately at the expense of the State Treasury or other legal entities, proposed by the president. The Sejm decided to prolong the law binding so far for another year, till July 1992.

Skubiszewski Outlines Foreign Policy Plans

LD2806142391 Warsaw PAP in English 1707 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Text] Warsaw, June 27—Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski presenting here on Thursday to the Sejm (lower house) strategic directions of Poland's foreign policy said that its key task is the building of broadly understood security of the state.

The minister expressed an opinion that the entire Europe should be treated as one security zone. In this sphere, there is a need for cooperation between the CSCE and existing organizations, including NATO and the Western European Union. The North Atlantic alliance should become a catalyst in the creation of paneuropean security based on cooperation, stressed the minister adding that "for some time now, the Polish Government has strived for the alliance not to remain indifferent to the security of European regions not embraced by the North Atlantic treaty, especially including our region." The minister announced the expansion and deepening of contacts and cooperation with NATO.

Referring to Poland's contacts with European Communities, Minister Skubiszewski said that negotiations on an agreement on association are well advanced, although they are not easy. After five rounds of negotiations sides agreed on two-thirds of provisions of the 101-article long draft treaty. "The agreement is to confirm our desire to become an EC member in the future. The agreement on association must give us economic advantages, it especially should be based on a certain asymmetry of benefits in favour of Poland."

The minister also briefed deputies on negotiations led with states members of the European Free Trade Association on the setting up of a free trade zone, which are to end this fall.

In respect to the Soviet Union, Minister Skubiszewski named three most important and most urgent issues, among them the settling of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Poland in a treaty. The withdrawal itself is a closed issue, however there still remains the question of fixing a final date of the conclusion of that operation. The Soviet side proposed the end of 1993, "for us, it is too distant a date, but one can state that the scope of difference has been narrowed," said the minister.

The second issue concerns the signing of a treaty with the Soviet Union on good neighbourly relations and friendly coopertion. Skubiszewski told the chamber that the pace of the official negotiations which started a month ago is satisfactory.

The third urgent issue are steps countering the collapse of trade between poland and the Soviet Union bringing negative effects to both sides.

Referring to Polish-German relations, Minister Skubiszewski stressed that the signing of the treaty on good neighbourly relations and friendly cooperation concluded the building of legal and political ground of the Polish-German community of interests.

Stressing the significance of Poland's relations with the United States the Polish minister said: "The ratification by Poland of the treaty on trade and economic cooperation will be a test of (our) reliability towards the American partner, especially towards American investors."

Skubiszewski also reviewed Poland's participation in regional cooperation, linked with the consolidation of cooperation among Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, Poland's joining of the Pentagonale group, development of relations with Balkan states and Baltic cooperation. "There must be a place here for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania," he stated.

The minister told deputies that Poland plans to sign this year Polish-Lithuanian and Polish-Estonian declarations on cooperation (the Polish-Latvian declaration was signed on June 13) and to open Lithuanian Foreign Ministry's information bureau. Similar bureaus of remaining Baltic republics are to be opened in the future. Poland is reviewing the possibility of opening its information offices in Latvia and Estonia.

According to Minister Skubiszewski Poland's relations with non-European political partners are to focus on economic and financial issues.

The minister stressed that Poland has good relations with Australia, it expands its contacts with New Zealand, intensifies cooperation with Japan, China and the Republic of Korea. Poland wants to strenghten its presence in Arab countries, expand cooperation with Latin America and uphold the development of good bilateral relations with African states.

The minister announced Poland will establish diplomatic relations with the Republic of South Africa after that country definitively abolishes apartheid. Currently, Poland has an interest section in the RSA.

Krzysztof Skubiszewski also stressed the special role of relations with the Holy See which stems from the moral authority of the pope and the peace mission which the Holy See fulfills in the international community. "We want to sign a convention regulating the entirety of relations between Poland and the Holy See," said the foreign minister.

Sejm Debates Foreign Policy

LD2806070591 Warsaw PAP in English 2214 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Text] Warsaw, June 26 [date as received]—A large part of the Thursday sitting of the Polish Sejm (lower house) was devoted to the debate on the strategic directions of Poland's foreign policy and the tasks ensuing from it for the current year, presented by Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski.

Deputies referred mainly to Poland's relations with Germany and the Soviet Union. Poland may act as a bridge between her two neighbours, but she may just as well find herself under the bridge of cooperation conducted by Germany and the USSR with no regard for Poland at all, one of the deputies said and called for signing with the Soviet Union a treaty similar to the Polish-German treaty of June 17. "Our relations with the Soviet Union require reconciliation, just like one achieved with Germany," one MP observed.

Another deputy pointed out that Poland's policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union is at a deadlock. It is time, he argued, to change the principle of subordination to the principle of partnership. Deputy Jozef Oleksy blamed the Polish foreign policy makers for the lack of a timetable of top-level political meetings, a fundamental treaty on relations with the Soviet Union and of an agreement on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Poland.

Deputies regretted that the Polish-German treaty lacks a clause regulating German compensations for Polish inmates of Nazi concentration camps and Polish forced labourers in the Third Reich.

Some MPs noted that internal disputes in Poland impair this country's image abroad and the West's readiness to provide assistance. Deputy Adam Michnik called for stopping "wars at the top" because this "ruins the chances for effective foreign policy."

The chamber decided to examine the president's second veto on the controversial electoral bill at its meeting on Friday.

Testimony Resumes in Timisoara Genocide Trial

AU2806223891 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1831 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 28/6/1991—"It's only on 24 December that I heard that arms had been made use of at Timisoara, and people had been shot," said Romania's ex-prosecutor-general Nicolae Popovici, who was heard as a witness, Friday, 28 June, in the process of the accused of genocide and other infractions of the law at Timisoara, in December 1989. "I do not know who took the decision, or when and how was staged the burning of the forty corpses taken from the mortuary of the hospital of the County of Timis, and brought to Bucharest's "Cenusa" Crematory.

Lieutenant-Colonel Toma Vioreanu, the chief of the check point Stamora Moravita in 1989, who has kept his position, was also heard in court, Friday, 28 June. He said nothing special happened at that check point before or during the December 1989 events at Timisoara. The only thing worth mentioning was that during the months of November and December, the number of Soviet tourists increased, and most of them travelled by newly made cars, through Romania, towards Yugoslavia. The number of tourists from other countries was no greater than usual, said the witness. He added that the Securitate did not identify at the epoch any people suspected to have tried to bring weapons or ammunition into Romania. Neither were such suspects identified by ordinary checkings made for that purpose.

During Friday's sitting the court answered two requests of revocation of preventive arrest. The court established that there were no longer reasons for former Securitate Colonels Filip Teodorescu and Gabriel Anastasiu to be kept in custody, therefore they were set free but were forbidden to leave town for 90 days. The other requests of this kind will be analysed in a next sitting.

The military section of the Supreme Court of Justice will continue its inquiries in the Timisoara case, Tuesday, 2 July 1991.

Trade Union Leader Ciorbea Denies Accusations

AU2806223591 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1843 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 28/6/1991—Victor Ciorbea, chairman of Romania's biggest trade union central—the National Confederation of Free Trade Unions of Romania [NCFTUR]—denied Friday the accusations brought against his organisation by representatives of other confederations and of mass media.

"These accusations were made before the congress and were resumed and fostered after the congress as well both on an internal plane and abroad," Victor Ciorbea told a press conference held to mark one year since the first NCFTUR congress.

Mr. Ciorbea assessed as "completely groundless" the charge that the NCFTUR preserved the old structures and the former GTUCR [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] activists.

Answering another accusation that the NCFTUR would have appropriated or insisted to possess the patrimony of the former communist trade union central, Victor Ciorbea specified that "at present we are the only country in this part of Europe to have solved the problem regarding the joint administration of the trade union patrimony." The trade union leader also rejected the accusation that the NCFTUR would have "preferential" of "very close" relations with the government and the National Salvation Front.

He reminded that the NCFTUR was the trade union central with the broadest representation of the 12 trade union centrals existing in Romania at present, gathering, according to its own sources, 55 percent of the total number of trade union members through the federations affiliated to it.

Unions 'Satisfied' With Government Negotiation

AU2806223491 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1850 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 28/6/1991—The Presidium of the National Confederation of Free Trade Unions of Romania (NCFTUR) declared itself satisfied with the results of the meeting of Thursday, June 27, with a government delegation led by Premier Petre Roman. "Our impression is that the government is willing to negotiate with the trade unions," stated a member of the NCFTUR Presidium during a press conference held on Friday.

On the same occasion the NCFTUR chairman asked the government to guarantee material and financial support to enable the operation of economic agents in cases that go beyond the powers of their managements, to break the deadlock in their economic and financial activity, take measures to relaunch investment, eliminate the practice of promoting unemployment as a form of passing to the market economy and not as its effect, to reconsider its health, education and science policy.

It was agreed that a state secretariat for unemployment be set up to check the lawfulness of unemployment and deal with the unemployed's retraining.

"We have requested that immediate measures be taken to put an end to the formal activity of the joint government-trade unions commission now at a deadlock, to put an end to the practice of discrediting and compromising trade union activity and to the tendency of administration boards to fire trade union leaders, Mr. Ciorbea said.

Verdet Discusses Domestic, International Affairs

AU0107171791

[Editorial Report] Bucharest CURIERUL NATIONAL in Romanian on 25 and 26 June carries on pages 1 and 2 a 1,800-word two-part interview with former Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, president of the Socialist Labor Party [PSM], by Paul Dobrescu, entitled: "People Are Worried About Their Situation."

In the first part of the interview published in the 25 June issue, Verdet is asked about a recent survey conducted by the IRSOP public opinion pollsters, which mentioned a "rather modest preference"—some "9 percent"—for his party shown by the electorate. He answers by emphasizing that "the party's influence among the working people—by that, I mean all people earning their living through work—is growing." The party is "better represented among the working class," but "it enjoys important support among other categories, as well". Verdet adds that "at a certain point, at the beginning of the year, the peasants were more reticent. Later, to my surprise, the party's influence among the peasantry increased very strongly, as a result of the confusion created by the implementation of the Law on Land Stock and the overall regress in agriculture."

Referring to a recent visit he paid to the Jiu Valley, Verdet says that he was able to ascertain that "the people are worried about their concrete situation." The people are "waiting for the leaders to come to talk to them," but "hardly anything happens or gets resolved." He says that the PSM has "a very good organization there, even though it is not very strong. Anyway, we have organizations in all Jiu Valley mines and enterprises and in all towns—Lupeni, Vulcan, Petrila, Uricani. Our party's prospects in the Jiu Valley are quite good."

In the second part of the interview published in the 26 June issue, Verdet refutes allegations that the party "does not promote new leaders." He says that "we promote young people, but we do not exclude the others," since "political experience counts." Anyway, the process "requires time." Verdet says that "former RCP [Romanian Communist Party] members still dominate the PSM ranks," but "some organizations also have many members who did not belong to the former RCP, particularly in the villages."

Asked about foreign policy, Verdet says that Europe is demanding "humiliating conditions" for its "so-called help, which actually consists of credits." Romania had to accept several commissions of experts that investigated "whether we are democrats or not." Likewise, "we had to humiliate ourselves to be received at the Strasbourg meeting," and "our participation, even though symbolic, in the Gulf war has brought us no advantage whatsoever." After saying that he is "against early elections, in principle," Ilie Verdet winds up his interview with the following statement on the Bessarabia issue and the friendship treaty recently signed with the USSR: "Concerning the treaty, there are things to be discussed about which nothing has been said publicly. The government would be well-advised to explain in greater detail the reasons which made them conclude this treaty. Anyway, the treaty was necessary and it was not a bad thing that we wanted to be the first to take such a step. The problem is with its content. I will refrain from saying things that everyone knows but prefers to be quiet about. I would say just that we now have a chance—that I do not know whether we shall have again—to regain the country's territorial integrity. If we do not know how to use it, we may miss it altogether. I do not think it is right to force things. On the other hand, there are very large interests that would rather have us concentrate on the East and forget about the West. We have never fought the Moldovans. However, we have been attacked from the West... Now, more than ever before, we should show wisdom."

International

Croatia, Slovenia Request International Observers

LD0107163391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1521 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 1 (TANJUG)—President of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia Franjo Tudjman said on Monday that Croatia and Slovenia have requested the European Community and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to send observers to Yugoslavia.

"We have requested the EC and the CSCE to send at once, tomorrow, their observers to Slovenia, Croatia and Yugoslavia, so that the international public and other factors may be informed how the agreement is being implemented and by whom, and who violates it," Tudjman told a press conference today.

He assessed that two points of the agreement reached during talks with the EC team in Yugoslavia - the three-month suspension of the decisions on Slovenia's and Croatia's independence and the returning of Yugoslav army units to barracks - may become controversial.

Tudjman confirmed that "a 90-day postponement of the implementation of Croatia's and Slovenia's decisions on independence" was agreed on during talks with the EC mission early Monday morning. The most important thing now is that the Army in Slovenia and Croatia returns to barracks, he said.

Referring to the three-month moratorium on the two republics' decisions on independence, Tudjman said that this has not invalidated them.

The three EC ministers explicitly stated that after the three months, we shall have the support of the EC and all CSCE countries for "a free hand" in this respect, said Tudjman.

EC Asks Slovenia To Suspend Independence

LD3006161991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1532 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Luxembourg, June 30 (TANJUG)—The European Community gave Slovenia a deadline until 19:00 (17:00 GMT) today to confirm 'it has genuinely frozen the enforcement of its decision on independence for three months,' a Luxembourg Government spokesman announced today.

TANJUG learns that Luxembourg Minister Jacques Poos, on behalf of the EC, addressed a letter to Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic seeking from the federal authorities to 'establish normal situation in the country' and see to it that troops in Slovenia would withdraw to their barracks.

The letter also calls on the presidents of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia, Slobodan Milosevic, Franjo Tudjman and Milan Kucan, to respect an accord achieved with the three EC foreign ministers in Belgrade and in Zagreb, to enable the election of Stjepan Mesic as president of the Yugoslav State Presidency, to suspend the effects of the declaration of independence by Slovenia and Croatia, and to cease all hostilities.

Minister Poos in his letter emphasizes that the Community, if these terms are not fulfilled, will freeze economic and financial assistance to Yugoslavia and will exert further political pressure.

EC Seeks 'Signatures', Not Promises

LD3006222491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2111 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jun (TANJUG)—TANJUG has learned that during their talks with the federal secretary for foreign affairs, the EC mission members—the foreign affairs ministers of Italy, Luxembourg, and Holland—expressed their satisfaction with the guarantees provided by the Federal Executive Council for a cease-fire in Slovenia.

The issue of the other two demands by the EC—the suspension of the decisions of the Croatian and Slovene assemblies on independence and the election of the president of the SFRY Presidency—will be discussed with Franjo Tudjman, Milan Kucan, and Slobodan Milosevic.

According to well-informed sources, the three EC ministers expressed their satisfaction with the fact that the Yugoslav government had reiterated the obligation it took on last Friday during the three ministers' previous visit to Belgrade.

Loncar and the three ministers discussed a letter by Jacques Poos to Ante Markovic, Slobodan Milosevic, Franjo Tudjman, and Milan Kucan.

According to a statement by Minister de Mechelis, the EC commission wishes to obtain from the Yugoslav government and the three republics their clear stands on the Community's standponts on resolving the Yugoslav crisis.

After the talks with Loncar, De Mechelis said: "We have come here for signatures not for promises."

Italy's De Michelis on Mediation Mission

LD0107183891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1720 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Rome, July 1 (TANJUG)—The mechanism of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which will ensure supervision of the preservation of what the ministerial troika of the European Community has achieved in Yugoslavia, goes into operation today, Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis has said.

On arrival in Malta, where he will participate in an international conference on cooperation in the Mediterranean, de Michelis said that the troika's 13-hour mediatory mission in Belgrade and Zagreb on Sunday has resulted in the consent of the Yugoslav republics of Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia, as well as the Yugoslav Presidency and the Federal Government to the EC proposals for settling the Yugoslav crisis.

Besides de Michelis, the troika included the foreign ministers of Luxembourg and the Netherlands, Jacques Poos and Hans van der Broek.

The European package of measures inclues the return of the army to barracks, the election of president and vice president of the Yugoslav Presidency and a three-month freeze on Croatia's and Slovenia's decisions on independence.

"The EC remains prepared to participate in controlling the implementation of agreements reached as well as in three-month talks for finding a peaceful and coordinated solution to the Yugoslav crisis," said de Michelis. In his view, the results achieved yesterday are a proof that the EC's "common foreign policy can function."

The CSCE was a framework for the EC action and it will remain operational during the resolving of the Yugoslav crisis, the Italian prime minister [as received] said.

Referring to last night's election of Croatia's representative on the Yugoslav Presidency Stjepan Mesic as its president, de Michelis assessed this as an "act of faith in Europe," which "alone, as a guarantor, could lead to this success."

Mesic was elected Presidency president following a 45-day blockade of the Presidency, which resulted from a refusal by the representatives of republics of Serbia and Montenegro to vote for him.

The representatives of these two republics said their motives were what they saw as Mesic's anti-Yugoslav stands.

European Parliament President Issues Appeal

LD3006171791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1537 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Brussels, June 10 (TANJUG)—The president of the European Parliament, Enrique Baron, sent an appeal from Brussels today to all the sides in Yugoslavia to respect the accords reached with the three European Community foreign ministers in Belgrade and Zagreb in the night between Friday and Saturday.

According to the European Parliament spokesman, Baron requested that the Yugoslav federal and republican authorities secure the withdrawal of the army to their barracks and a cessation of all hostilities, the suspension of the independence declarations by Slovenia and Croatia for three months, the normal functioning of the federal state presidency and the seeking of solutions to the crisis within the peace mechanisms of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Swiss Foreign Minister Seeks Settlement

LD0107220191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2103 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Geneva, July 1 (TANJUG)—Switzerland denounces the use of force in the Republic of Slovenia, but it also cannot support the unilateral redrawing of the Yugoslav borders, Swiss Foreign Minister Rene Felber told a meeting on minorities of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) which opened here today.

Felber appealed to all sides in the Yugoslav dispute to end the crisis through negotiation and reason.

He underscored that Switzerland is ready to join the EC's efforts to aid Yugoslavia.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation, Ambassador Vladislav Jovanovic, informed the meeting that the situation in Yugoslavia is slowly becoming stable along with the respect of the three EC conditions.

Regarding the problem of minorities in Europe, Jovanovic said that Yugoslavia expects the expansion of their rights and the strengthening of the mechanism to control their implementation.

Jovanovic informed the meeting about the 'unnatural situation in Kosovo, resulting from the illegal demands by the ethnic Albanians.' He set out that such demands by the ethnic Albanian minority in Kosovo province are causing some parties in Serbia to demand less rights for Albanians.

Commenting on the position of Yugoslav ethnic minorities in neighbouring countries, Jovanovic said it ranges from non-recognition by Yugoslavia's southern neighbours to the most favourable solutions in the northwestern countries.

Genscher Requests EC Observer Mission

LD0107214291 Hamburg DPA in German 2107 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade (DPA)—Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher considers it desirable and probable that an EC observer mission follow the situation in Yugoslavia during the next few months. Genscher stated this in Belgrade today after several hours of talks with the Yugoslav leadership. Genscher, who arrived in the Yugoslav capital this afternoon in his capacity as chairman of the newly created Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) crisis mechanism, said that during his discussions he had not heard anyone on the Yugoslav side who was against the idea of an observer mission composed of political officials. [passage indistinct] Genscher made it clear that his talks served, above all, the preparation of the CSCE conference in Prague which is to meet on 3 and 4 July at the senior official level. He referred to the fact that the use of the emergency mechanism created at the CSCE foreign ministers' conference in Berlin will break new ground in Europe.

Genscher made it clear to his interlocutors, who alongside the state president included his counterpart Budimir Loncar and Prime Minister Ante Markovic as well as Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, that nothing can justify the use of armed forces. "Those who bear responsibility for this have put heavy blame on themselves," he said. For Germany, the cessation of violence is crucial for further cooperation with Yugoslavia.

Genscher stated further that the peoples of Yugoslavia have to be free to decide about their future. This cannot be maintained by force of arms. Tomorrow, Genscher intends to fly to the capitals of Croatia and Slovenia—Zagreb and Ljubljana—in order to get information and to speak to those politically responsible there.

Markovic-Genscher Talks Reported

LD0107182891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1654 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jul (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav crisis should be resolved on the basis of the Paris Charter of the CSCE and the Helsinki documents, and the best way to do it is through negotiations on Yugoslavia's future. The CSCE and the EC are prepared to offer the maximum help so that the Yugoslav crisis is resolved in this manner and on this basis.

This statement was made today by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, German minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the CSCE Council of Ministers, during his talks with Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic.

As in the previous talks with Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, the main issue during the talks with Markovic was the forthcoming meeting of high-ranking officials of all 35 CSCE members which will be held in Prague on Wednesday. The meeting will focus on Yugoslavia's problems and the members will insist on a peaceful solution to the crisis without the use of force or threats of force.

Special attention was devoted to the mission of good will of the three EC foreign ministers which has just ended. Markovic briefed Genscher on all the activities of the government aimed at (?implementing) the EC package, i.e. the three basic conditions required by the Community in order to start solving the crisis. The respecting and fulfilling of these three conditions (cease-fire in Slovenia; temporary suspension of all decisions connected with Slovenia's and Croatia's declarations of independence; and the election of Stjepan Mesic as president of the state Presidency), as Markovic said, represent a framework for defusing the situation in Yugoslavia and a platform for talks on the country's future.

The Yugoslav premier drew attention to the particular importance for all political factors in Yugoslavia to contribute to the fulfillment of these three basic demands of the EC especially, as he explained, because of the danger that they may not be fulfilled.

As expected, Markovic and Genscher also discussed some bilateral issues. Genscher said that Germany's economic aid to Yugoslavia could only continue if the EC "package" is respected.

Genscher: German Aid Dependent on Abandoning Force

LD0207025691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2350 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (TANJUG)—Germany's further cooperation with Yugoslavia will depend on whether engaging military forces in Yugoslavia will be given up, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Germany's diplomacy chief, said this evening.

As of today, Genscher is on an official visit to Yugoslavia as chairman of the CSCE Council of Ministers.

At a press conference held together with his host, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar, Germany's foreign minister said that resort to force in solving the Yugoslav crisis cannot be justified by anything. Yugoslavia's future must not be settled by force of arms, but by agreement among Yugoslavia's people, he said.

Requested for his opinion on a confederal order, Genscher said that Germany has good experience in its federal order. "But Yugoslavia should solve this question by itself." He also emphasized the necessity of respect for the rights of ethnic minorities and minority people as well as the people's right to self-determination.

Laying stress on the CSCE's significance, Budimir Loncar said that in both the Helsinki Final Act and the Paris Charter, stress was laid on full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the member countries.

Austria Refuses Request To Withdraw Troops

LD3006162291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1404 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Vienna, June 30 (TANJUG)—The Austrian Government's crisis staff today decided that Austria was retaining all the security steps taken along its border with Yugoslavia, meaning that some 5,000 of its troops, together with armoured tanks and combat planes were staying in sections of the border provinces of Styria and Carinthia.

Austrian Defence Minister Fasslabend stated that Yugoslavia had requested Austrian troops to retreat from the border but this request was 'unjustified.'

Austrian Foreign Minister Urges CSCE Session

LD2906231291 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Austrian foreign minister Alois Mock reacted with surprising speed to the Yugoslav People's Army ultimatum which Austrian radio reporters consider to be particularly problematic and ominous because it stresses the need to preserve the socialist system in the country. If it is true that the Yugoslav Army has addressed an ultimatum to the democratic governments in Slovenia and Croatia then a session of the 35 CSCE member-countries must be convened as soon as possible. According to current rules, such a session must be held within three days, said Mock.

The Carinthian provincial government has also held a session. Christof Zernatto, the provincial governor, said that new border incursions and violations of Austrian territory were discounted. About 5,000 Austrian soldiers supported by tanks and Air Force detachments have remained in a state of readiness in the vicinity of the border to protect it.

Army Official Accuses Austria of Helping Slovenia

AU0107220491 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 2020 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Interview with Lieutenant General Andrija Raseta, deputy commander of the Fifth Army District, by Novi Sad Television journalist Mila Stula, place and date not given: "Special Program: Price of Slovene Statehood"—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Stula] Is it true what Slovene Defense Minister Janez Jansa said, namely that the Army lost in Slovenia?

[Raseta] I do not know what Mr. Jansa is basing his assessments on, but I think that he is not qualified or able to assess the situation, because, judging by his characteristics, by his behavior, this is beyond his competences and he is making an assessment at a very low level. It is not important to win at any price, which seems to be important for Minister Jansa—the most important thing. [passage omitted]

[Stula] Who is defending Yugoslavia's borders now?

[Raseta] At present we can say with certainty that members of the Fifth Military District are at the border, at the border posts, except for few posts that were brutally taken with help which included, unfortunately, Austria's, which claims to be a peace-loving country that has and carries out its own policy. It came with its tanks to Radgona; it came to Sentilj, from one side. On the other side, the brutal attitude by the members of the Slovene Territorial Defense and others in the places where our units were, at these border posts, forced them to surrender. They have not surrendered yet but I do not know how long they will last without food and water. [passage omitted]

Kucan on Army Actions, EC Mission

AU0107081491 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 0700 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Interview, carried by Slovene television "a few minutes ago," with Slovene President Milan Kucan by unidentified Slovene reporter on 1 July; place not given—recorded in Slovene with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr. President, two days ago I asked you the same question: What happened in Zagreb today?

[Kucan] Well, the fact that the EC ministers have come to Yugoslavia again shows that they are very concerned about the events that have taken place in Yugoslavia and in Slovenia in the past few days. It is important to implement the three points of the package that has been agreed upon. The ministers stayed in Belgrade until Stipe Mesic was elected—excuse me—until he was proclaimed as president of the state Presidency of Yugoslavia. They are aware that this was the easiest point to fulfill. They made it very clear during the talks that the community of twelve will raise its hands, as it were, if there is no consensus and if the three points are not implemented, which means that the EC considers itself incapable of doing something here. You know that the CSCE conference and the security mechanism will also take effect. The ministers were assured that these points will be fulfilled. I have repeatedly explained our standpoint. This standpoint has now been confirmed by the Assembly. We will not change our standpoint. The ministers decided that nothing that has been achieved so far will be given up.

It is important in this connection that in our view—I believe that others have realized this in the meantime, not only the Slovenes—the key problem is the Yugoslav Army. As long as the Army is not under control, further talks on these three points are useless. I think that one can draw this conclusion from what President Markovic told the public. For this reason, we pointed out that we are very much interested, and that we very much hope that the first point—the cease-fire and the return of the Army to the barracks—will also be fulfilled. We expressed the wish that foreign observers should be present to verify this. We would welcome the presence of blue berets here, if I may use this term. This would be a contribution to the solution of the Yugoslav crisis.

[Reporter] Have you been promised that the blue berets will come to Yugoslavia?

[Kucan] No. Currently, there is only talk of civilian observers. We will discuss this with Foreign Minister Genscher.

[Reporter] Is Croatia's position similar, or are there differences?

[Kucan] No. Basically, there are no differences. However, the position of the Croats is somewhat different. Croatia has not taken practical steps toward implementing its independence. For this reason, Croatia is not so much interested in knowing exactly what the suspension means.

Loncar Meets With EC Mission

LD3006213791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2028 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 30 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar met on Sunday night in Belgrade with the European Community mission, which has arrived in Belgrade.

Stressing that the mission again came to Belgrade to see [word indistinct] the accord reached during the previous stay on Friday was being implemented, Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis stated optimism.

He told newsmen prior to the talks with Loncar that he hoped for success and emphasized that the mission carried no new [words indistinct].

De Michelis arrived with the foreign ministers of Luxembourg - Jacques Poos and Holland [words indistinct] their previous stay in Belgrade [words indistinct] an accord was reached on three points for pacifying the situation in Yugoslavia.

It was agreed to cease hostilities, to elect the president and vice-president of the Yugoslav presidency under the valid rotation system and that Slovenia and Croatia introduce a three-month moratorium on their decisions on disunion from Yugoslavia.

Mesic Discusses EC Conditions, Presidency

AU3006170491 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Interview with Stipe Mesic, member of the SFRY Presidency, by unidentified Belgrade Television reporter—recorded]

[Text] [Question] We have just heard that the Slovene Assembly accepted the EC's three conditions, including the three-month moratorium, and that President Ante Markovic has therefore left for Ljubljana. Do you know anything about this?

[Mesic] I do.

[Question] Can you tell, are there any chances for the [Croatian] Assembly to adopt a similar decision?

[Mesic] There is no need for the assembly to make any decisions. The assembly has stated that dissociation is a process and that it can last a year or two. Therefore, as regards the assembly, there is no need to call an assembly session. This was invented by Borisav Jovic.

[Question] Do you think that this could prevent the session of the [SFRY] Presidency, if the assembly does not adopt such a....

[Mesic, interrupting] Borisav Jovic does not want any session of the Presidency. He does not want the Presidency to be set up. He has been blocking it continuously. He is assuming all responsibility.

[Question] Mr. Mesic, I must ask you, how will Croatia guarantee that it will accept the EC decisions, that is....

[Mesic, interrupting] Croatia has accepted them. The only one that is blocking them is Borisav Jovic.

[Question] Mr. Mesic, who should make the next move in Yugoslavia?

[Mesic] Borisav Jovic, who has been hindering the setting up of the Presidency.

[Question] Are there any chances for holding today....

[Mesic, interrupting] You must ask Borisav Jovic.

[Question] We have asked Borisav Jovic and he said that he accepts all three of the EC conditions.

[Mesic] Let him come then to the session in Zagreb. I went to Belgrade twice yesterday.

Slovenia Explains Position Adopted With EC

LD2906163991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1523 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, June 29 (TANJUG)—Slovenia, as announced on Saturday afternoon, 'made it clear' to the European Community that it 'could not depart from its independence.'

On the occasion of the talks between presidents of the Yugoslav Republics of Croatia and Slovenia with the E.C. mission late last night in Zagreb, a Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia Foreign Ministry announcement says that the representatives of the 'twelve' posed three questions.

As set out, they asked whether the presidents of these two republics accepted the ceasefire and the return of the Yugoslav People's Army to the barracks, whether they accepted to postpone the implementation of the declaration of independence for three months and whether they agreed that the constitutional order should be respected by appointing Mesic as Yugoslav Presidency President.

Noting that Slovenia and Croatia had different [words indistinct] reply to these questions, 'since Slovenia was at war', the announcement said that Kucan made a special point of saying that 'the definitive reply to all three questions depended on the decision of the Slovene Parliament.'

'The appointment of Mesic is the problem of the Yugoslav state and the problem of Croatia if it continued cooperation in this state,' said the Slovene president, according to the announcement.

As regards the postponement of the implementation of the Slovene independence, for 'Slovenia, there was no departure from this point,' said Kucan and specified that this derived also from the Slovene declaration on independence and from the constitutional documents dated June 25, 1991.

Croatian Council Discusses EC Mediation

LD0207031791 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0001 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Croatian President Franjo Tudjman last night convened the 13th session of the Supreme State Council, at which the agreement reached with the European Community on the three main principles for the internationalization and settlement of the crisis in Yugoslavia was discussed. The session reportedly assessed the EC initiative as sincere and welcome help for calming the crisis, which has escalated to open military clashes.

This initiative is in keeping with the Croatian policy of internationalization of the Yugoslav crisis and of gradual, agreed disassociation. The reasonableness and measuredness with which the Republic of Croatia approached the problem of dissociation are also confirmed by this EC diplomatic initiative, which is a major step toward the Republic of Croatia's full international recognition. The agreement that the Republic of Croatia gave to these principles makes incumbent upon bodies of the Republic of Croatia to show consistency in ensuring the fulfillment of the remaining two demands: withdrawal of troops in Slovenia and Croatia to their barracks and a freeze on further steps in implementing the decision on achieving independence for a period of three months, within which period negotiations on resolving the crisis must be encompassed and stepped up, with the backing and assistance of European institutions. The temporary postponement of implementation of the Sabor [Croatian Assembly] decisions and the resumption of negotiations on resolving the crisis require some adaptation of the activities of the republic's representatives in federal institutions and abroad.

This information is stated in a report on the session of the Supreme State Council.

Bucar: Baker Secretly Approved Army Action

AU0107055391 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 1 Jul 91 p 124

[Interview with Slovene Assembly President France Bucar by unidentified reporter; place and date not given: "The West Is Cynical"]

[Text] [DER SPIEGEL] Who was behind the Army intervention—federal Prime Minister Markovic or Serbia's President Milosevic?

[Bucar] Undoubtedly Ante Markovic. We have proof of that. The bombs were dropped on the orders of the government. But Markovic now probably already regrets that he got involved in this adventure.

[DER SPIEGEL] Did U.S. Secretary of State Baker secretly approve an intervention when he visited Belgrade?

[Bucar] I think the army and Markovic would not have done anything without Baker's approval.

[DER SPIEGEL] What does the prime minister want to achieve with that?

[Bucar] Preserve Yugoslavia—and his own power. And he only wants to implement minimum reforms.

[DER SPIEGEL] Should Slovenia not have acted more diplomatically and refrained form putting up border guards and removing the sign saying Yugoslavia?

[Bucar] It would not have changed anything. The Army would have found another excuse for intervening.

[DER SPIEGEL] Could the intervention have been avoided if the West had recognized Slovenia's independence?

[Bucar] Certainly. Objectively, the West today supports the Army, which is oriented toward bolshevism, and thus Milosevic's policy.

[DER SPIEGEL] Why is it doing this?

[Bucar] The West wants to ensure peace and its own living standard at all costs. The West's behavior is more than cynical.

[DER SPIEGEL] Despite the tragic events, do you not feel a bit of satisfaction that the bloody events now confirm your theory of the aggressive federal Army?

[Bucar] Even if it sounds cynical, yes, I do. And I hope that the West will change its opinion.

[DER SPIEGEL] What were the Army's strategic goals?

[Bucar] In an Army tank, which we captured, we found the exact orders: first, close the borders; second, occupy Yugoslavia; third, overthrow the Slovene government.

[DER SPIEGEL] Would you suspend your declaration of sovereignty for the time being?

[Bucar] Certainly not. This is as if somebody storms your apartment and then requests that you share it with him.

[DER SPIEGEL] And what will happen when the fighting ends?

[Bucar] There is no question: We will finally separate from Yugoslavia. So far, we have been willing to come to new agreements in and with this Yugoslavia.

[DER SPIEGEL] Do you have any contact with Defense Minister Kadijevic?

[Bucar] This man does not have anything to say any longer. The Army is led by other people. By the way, the Army claims that it was only defending itself against us and our territorial forces.

[DER SPIEGEL] What do you predict for the future?

[Bucar] If we raise our hands and give up now, we are dead as a nation. Never again, never, will we be able to implement our sovereignty.

Reported Interview 'Did not Take Place'

LD3006001591 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2300 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] In connection with the TANJUG report concerning the German magazine DER SPIEGEL's interview with Dr. France Bucar, president of the Slovene Assembly, in which he is supposed to have said that the Army intervention in Slovenia was personally approved by James Baker, the Slovene Information Ministry checked the story and establishes that the Slovene Assembly president did take part in a conversation with the aforementioned magazine. However, the idea of U.S. consent for the use of force against Slovenia being possible on the basis of secret approval by U.S. Secretary of State Baker during his recent visit to Belgrade was proposed by German journalist (Renata Flotel). Assembly President Bucar merely commented on her statement as being an interesting thought, the Information Ministry stresses.

Croatian President 'Perplexed' by U.S. Policy

LD2906212191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1941 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Washington, 29 Jun (TANJUG)—Croatian President Franjo Tudjman has sent to Secretary of State James Baker a letter in which he says he is perplexed "at the new U.S. policy toward the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" after the talks the two of them had in Belgrade.

According to the text of the letter, a copy of which the TANJUG office in Washington has obtained, Tudjman emphasizes that "we will not permit Croatia and Slovenia to be blackmailed by the federal government, which has openly threatened to use military force to stop the will of our people."

"Many people feel that the change in your policy encourages the latter. Yes, we are perplexed that now, a full year after our democratic governments tried with good intentions to reach a peaceful solution with the reformed Marxist, we are being told that we must remain united with them," the president of the Republic of Croatia stresses. He goes on to say that "the alleged ethnic issue is a fabricated scenario which is being used to create the illusion that there are no options other than to maintain the insignifantly reformed status quo, to destroy the hopes and aspirations to freedom of millions of people who voted for genuine democracy."

President Tudjman's letter to Secretary of State Baker goes on to say: "In response to the free world's call for us to join it, Slovenia and Croatia have been building their paths to freedom for over a year... constantly resisting the subversive forces rallied in Belgrade."

"Our path is not easy, but we beg ask the Western forces to recognize our orientation toward peace, freedom, and a free market economy and to continue to support us as they did in our early efforts. We hope that you will continue your moral and political support as we master our full democracy, which is far more important than your promised financial aid," ends the letter—written in English. It is dated 24 June 1991 and signed "Dr. Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia."

Bucar: Baker Approved Use of Force in Slovenia

AU3006093491 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Slovene Assembly President France Bucar told the German magazine DER SPIEGEL that [U.S. Secretary of State James] Baker had secretly approved the use of forces during his recent visit to Belgrade. Bucar told DER SPIEGEL that the Army and Ante Markovic would have not done anything without the approval by U.S. Secretary of State Baker.

'Approved' Use of Force Denied

LD3006183191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 30 (TANJUG)—Slovenian Assembly President France Bucar's statement that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker had 'secretly approved the use of force' during his visit to Belgrade last week is completely unfounded and pure fabrication, the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman told TANJUG on Sunday.

The statement, as reported by the British news agency REUTERS, was made by Bucar to the German magazine DER SPIEGEL. It was published by the Yugoslav press today.

Federal

Markovic Comments on Talks With Kucan, Peterle

LD0107203191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0013 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 1 Jul (TANJUG)—The basic aim of the Federal Government is the protection of the international subjectivity of Yugoslavia. All acts have been directed toward this end. Events took a different course and for this reason the Federal Executive Council [FEC], less than 24 hours after the start of this process, adopted resolutions in which it demanded an immediate cessation of any kind of military conflict and the use of firearms, FEC President Ante Markovic said in a statement after last night's talks with Milan Kucan and Lojze Peterle in Ljubljana.

According to information made available to us, Markovic said 10 people lost their lives the first day. After the resolution on the cease-fire and establishment of peace were adopted, on which we worked with the EC troika—and we did everything we could to prevent the continuation of the conflict—it was obvious that the conflict was continuing. Each party had its own interpretation which arose out of differences in the actual situation and perception of the situation in the field. For this reason, the mistrust which was created in the meantime and the 19 new casualties gave rise to fresh mistrust of the Supreme Command Staff, which yesterday decided to ask for additional mobilization and set certain conditions, on the basis of which a normal state of affairs would be established.

I have to say that the FEC and myself were taken by surprise by this course of events, but we reacted immediately and concluded that it was essential to make every effort to prevent the further spread of the conflict, which would open up a cataclysm of war for the whole country, Markovic said. [transmission interrupted]

Ante Markovic said that while most questions were answered, several remain unanswered, primarily the question of mutual confrontations which was successfully resolved. It can be concluded, Markovic said, that of the five contentious questions, four have been answered, and one remains outstanding. Our peace mission has helped resolve as well as halt the further spread of the conflict. It can be said, the FEC president stressed, that it was successful.

On the basis of today's talks we can agree that a mixed commission will be formed tomorrow that will seek immeditate solutions, Markovic said. He also said force cannot be used to prevent the sovereign right to self-determination of a nation, to decide its own fate, no matter how small it is. Markovic said decisions on self-determination, if they are unilateral, give rise to the use of force. All sober-minded peole in this country should seek a solution within a framework that can only be provided through democratic and consensual means. For this reason, Markovic said, the adoption of the proposal that the EC accepted to halt the conflict and put a three-month moratorium on the implementation of the decisions adopted in the meantime represents a way to find solutions that will not incite conflict. It will also allow for the Presidency of Yugoslavia to be formed in that period with Mesic at its head. In that way, the essential institution which has the function of supreme command would be ensured.

On the basis of our experience and how we learned it, all of us in this country should draw conclusions about what we will do in the future to secure a peaceful life for all our people and with the support of the world and Europe to include ourselves as soon as possible in the European Community.

I believe that if we show that we are ready, by accepting the conditions which I have mentioned in order to gain the support we need, Markovic said, then I believe we will more easily overcome other economic and social problems.

All this is difficult, but even more serious issues and problems await us, such as the transformation of society and changes in the system, said Markovic. Regardless of whether or not we will do this together or individually, Markovic stressed, it means that the transition from one to the other system will incur additional difficulties, and support from abroad could assist us considerably.

In reply to a question on whether or not Army General Veljko Kadijevic is acting in harmony with the General Staff, Ante Markovic replied that the staff is outside the competence of the FEC, as this is a dual system. The FEC has in its structure the Secretariat for National Defense, but the supreme commander of the Yugoslav People's Army is the Yugoslav Presidency, which is not working. Therefore, he said, the supreme command staff does not have a supreme commander, and at the same time, the FEC cannot do this.

My presence confirms the readiness of the FEC to involve itself personally in seeking a solution and, despite the warnings that it was very risky to come here, I have come, Markovic said. It seems to me that we have done something which requires a humane and democratic approach to the resolution of the problem and we have agreed not only to end conflict, but have also sought humane solutions to all relevant questions, Markovic stated.

Mesic News Conference Reported

LD0207004291 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] SFRY Presidency President Stipe Mesic today held a news conference for domestic and foreign journalists, which we reported in [word indistinct] news at 1500 [1300 GMT]. For more details, here is Sonja Badel:

[Begin recording] [Badel] Expressing the hope that the political tensions will ease and that we are entering calmer political waters, Stjepan Mesic, president of the SFRY Presidency, stated that he will strive to resolve all problems by political means. The majority of questions concerned the army and the responsibility for the events in Slovenia, to which the Presidency president replied:

[Mesic] As far as the mobilization is concerned, you know that the Presidency was not constituted—in other words, the Supreme Command was not functioning—

and that what was done was done outside the Supreme Command. Now there is no reason, particularly since the hostilities have ceased in Slovenia, for the reservists not to return home and for the system to function. To arrive at peace, we first have to have a truce. Yesterday Ante Markovic, president of the federal government, agreed on all the conditions with the political leadership of Slovenia. I believe that nothing was left unclarified. There is no reason not to proceed with the realization of these [word indistinct] and to establish peace, to establish responsibility for the use of arms, to determine those responsible for [words indistinct], and to establish responsibility for the material damage caused.

[Badel] Mesic added that it is best for the Army to be in its barracks. That is best for the Army and for those it is protecting. He also said that many people in the Army leadership will have to be investigated for their role in the war in Slovenia. It will also have to be established whether the limits of the permissable and agreed were exceeded. The question of accountability will also be put to the federal government and the responsible units in Slovenia, Mesic said. He added that as far as the (?programs) of the federal government are concerned, they should be redefined with the help of the EC.

Can the Presidency function without the EC ministers? This was the next question to which Mesic replied.

[Mesic] A historic session—if we are allowed to use the old vocabulary—was held last night. It was historic for us and historic also for Europe, because Europe used its mechanism not just because it desires peace in this region, but also because it wants European peace. Europe can no longer reconcile itself to the fact that someone is jeopardizing something that is [words indistinct] Europe. For this reason, it was a historic session, because it was Europe's presence, we must admit, which led to more rational views and the easing of tension.

Will the presence of Europe continue to be necessary? Taking into consideration the heated atmosphere and resistance to the general mission, I think that it will still be necessary.

[Badel] Speaking about problems of disarmament in Croatia, the president of the Presidency said:

[Mesic] True, Croatia has paramilitary organizations. It also has illegal paramilitary organizations. Legal paramilitary organizations are police and the reserve social guard. In some countries these are gendarmeries or carabinieri. In other words, the legal paramilitary organizations are all those who do not represent the army but who carry arms.

Illegal paramilitary organizations in Croatia are Dusan the Great, Bozur, Martic's men. They are those that obtain both arms and men outside Croatia, and train outside Croatia, while their targets are in Croatia. I hope that those who sent them will draw a moral from this—that their activity [words indistinct]. It would be good if all those who arrived with arms in their hands leave the places to which they have come. All of us Croats in Croatia [word indistinct] very soon establish contact, establish communication, and solve all [word indistinct] that have so far remained unsolved. [Words indistinct] that some territories in Croatia ought to be annexed to some other republics. If, from these republics, people keep coming armed [words indistinct], there is no reason for Croatia [word indistinct] keep armed groups, let alone the reserve forces. These are (?unjustified). We have been able to witness the proclamation of a state in Croatia with Knin as its capital. It even has its ministries and ministers. Its prime minister is a dentist.

It has contacts throughout Bosnia, but if [words indistinct] the Presidency did not have enough understanding, and this means that a law-governed state must function in every republic. Some could not reconcile themselves with the elections that were conducted in both Slovenia and Croatia. They thought that the power established there was disposable and that it was only a matter of time before it would fall. If, in addition to this, some groups are armed, such power would disappear by itself. Given that this simply cannot be done, not even through a war, I believe that those who did not recognize the legitimacy and legality of power, especially in Croatia, have by now drawn some lessons and that they will allow the establishment of power on the entire Croatian territory, as this is a generator of crisis in Croatia, which is being reflected in the economic crisis, because communications, railway lines, and practically the entire Croatian economy have been blocked so many times. I believe they will allow this republic to solve its problems on its own. I believe that the situation will be diffused quickly, because the ambitions—and I must tell you that ambitions to create some sort of big states on the ruins of Yugoslavia do exist—would no longer exist. This is somewhat strange—that it is possible to create many big states within one small state.

[Badel] Excluding a possibility of clashes between intrarepublican armies, Mesic said:

[Mesic] Today we must reach a political consensus so that territorial conquests no longer exist and so everyone solves problems within the existing borders. Let's leave it to history whether these are more or less just, but the retailoring of borders without an agreement can only be done by war. Once a consensus is reached that no borders are altered without an agreement, both arms and [word indistinct] of arms will be unnecessary.

As far as Croatia is concerned, I have already said that those who [word indistinct] armed and who are arriving in Croatia daily should simply leave. If Martic, the so-called minister of so-called Krajina, can declare that he receives considerable help [word indistinct] Serbia, that his relationship with the Yugoslav People's Army is most correct and that he receives help from it, those he [word indistinct] must reply to him that this is an illegitimate and illegal power that does not recognize the functioning of the system in a republic.

[Badel] Mesic said, in conclusion, that the people [words indistinct] various republics and provinces will find a solution to the present crisis, that either a new model of regulating relations will be found, or that, in a peaceful way, we will manage to live together as good neighbors, communicating and conducting business. [end recording]

Views Army, Political Situation

LD0107051991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0404 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, 1 Jul (TANJUG)—The army should be expelled from political life, president of the SFRY Presidency Stjepan Mesic told a news conference on his return from Belgrade.

This was his answer to the question about what should be done in order to increase the degree of security in the country. "This is only possible if the army withdraws to the barracks, and if those who have arrived with arms from one republic into another to carry out terrorist actions return to the place of their departure, and if one starts resolving political problems by political means."

Asked whether he would advocate a unitary Yugoslavia, Mesic said that he is committed to "legitimatism." "As long as this model is in existence, I will advocate its functioning," Mesic explained, and added that, in his opinion, the right solution for this region is an alliance of sovereign states.

Mesic told journalists that all the members of the presidency voted for him, "but I do not know what they thought," he added. He said that he believes that Janez Drnovsek will now work in the Yugoslav Presidency. "Drnovsek did not want to work in the Presidency because it was blocked. Now this reason has ceased to exist."

Asked whether he would, in his capacity as president, order the army to withdraw from Croatia so as to "enable Croatian police to introduce a law-governed state," Mesic said that the president of the Presidency is just the first among equals and that decisions in the Presidency are made by a majority vote. We are not equal in the Presidency since Serbia has three votes, Mesic added. He explained his order yesterday that the army should withdraw in Slovenia in terms of his duty to put an end to the confrontation.

Views Election as President

LD0107021691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0100 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Correspondent] Asked what expectations can be harbored in the required 90 days and what can realistically be achieved, Stjepan Mesic said:

[Mesic] One is given a period of time during which we will negotiate.

[Correspondent] What do you realistically expect from your arrival?

[Mesic] It is realistic for us to finally embark on negotiations on the heart of the problems, such as in what way to organize our future coexistence.

[Correspondent] Is it true that a written guarantee was demanded?

[Mesic] The EC delegation asked for a written guarantee, but eventually they gave it up.

[Correspondent] What about the demand, reiterated on hundreds of occasions, that the Croatian Assembly must decide on the suspension of the implementation of its decision?

[Mesic] I explained to them that Croatia had a semipresidential system and that every law is signed by the president of the republic. Consequently, if the president of the republic has acknowledged his obligation, it will be implemented; in fact, the Assembly could, in practice, pass a law that would be, let us say...

[Correspondent, interrupting] Which would be again signed by the president of the republic.

[Mesic, continuing]...outside this, but the president of the republic would not implement it within three months.

[Correspondent] What about the reactions to your...

[Mesic, interrupting] It appears that eventually it was accepted.

Further on Elections

LD0107011791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2350 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jun (TANJUG)—The meeting of the members of the SFRY Presidency, at which Stjepan Mesic was declared president and Branko Kostic vice president of the SFRY Presidency, was also attended by a three-member EC delegation composed of the foreign ministers of Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands: De Michelis, Poos, and Van der Broek. The meeting lasted for two hours, from 2300 until 0100 [2100-2300 GMT].

Briefing journalists about the course of the meeting in the Palace of Federation, SFRY Presidency member Vasil Tupurkovski did not explicitly say whether there was a vote, but he noted that Mesic and Kostic were declared president and vice president in keeping with established procedure.

The crucial question, Tupurkovski added, was how to guarantee that the conditions set by the European Community would be met, particularly as far as Slovenia and Croatia are concerned. The EC representatives stressed that they will guarantee that all the parties will comply with the agreement.

SFRY Presidency members Vasil Tupurkovski and Borisav Jovic made it clear that they will withdraw their consent unless all the parties fully meet the agreed conditions.

Presidency: Mesic Order Lacks 'Official Status'

LD3006154291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jun (TANJUG)—In reaction to the so- called order by Stjepan Mesic, member of the SFRY Presidency, to the Yugoslav People's Army Supreme Command Staff, the SFRY Presidency Information Office has been empowered to state the following:

"As is known, the election and inauguration of the president and vice president of the SFRY Presidency were not carried out on 15 May of the current year. The election and inauguration of the president and vice president was not carried out because of the failure to hold a session of the SFRY Presidency at which this could be implemented.

In that light, the statement by the member of the SFRY Presidency, Stjepan Mesic, is not based on the SFRY Constitution and has no official status," the SFRY Presidency Information Service says in conclusion.

Jovic Comments on Possible Presidency Session

AU3006165491 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Interview with Borisav Jovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, by Belgrade Television journalist Branka Mihajlovic—recorded]

[Text] Dr. Borisav Jovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, made a statement concerning the latest situation in the state leadership. Belgrade Television journalist Branka Mihajlovic spoke to him by telephone.

[Mihajlovic] Comrade Jovic, you heard the statement made by Mr. Mesic. Can you comment on it?

[Jovic] Well, (?I think) what I said is very clear. The Slovene Assembly has found it necessary to suspend its decisions for some time, as demanded by the EC. The Croatian Assembly should do the same. This cannot be done by anybody else on behalf of the Croatian Assembly.

Regarding the process of dissociation, this is their interpretation. They made a decision that renders the SFRY Constitution and federal laws invalid on their territory as of the day of their (?decision). They (?decided to proclaim) Yugoslavia's borders as their state borders, and so forth. Therefore, they proclaimed themselves to be independent states and sought international recognition.

It is very clear that everything they decided became effective from the day they made those. [sentence as heard] They should now make a decision in the assembly not to apply the decisions in the next three months while the talks are going on to find a legal and constitutional solution. No one else can do this. We have had very bad experiences with the leadership of Croatia because it agreed to implement the decision on disarmament but has not done this. Moreover, it agreed to carry out the decision on disbanding reserve units, which was also not done, and so forth.

In brief, it is difficult to expect, to say the least, that other Croatian organs or some individuals could take upon themselves such an obligation on behalf of the Croatian Assembly. Anyway, this could not be acceptable without the Assembly's decision.

Therefore, it is clear that the Croatian Assembly should adopt such a decision. Without this decision, the role of the EC mission is virtually blocked. It is not up to me at all to make any moves. We have clearly said that we can postpone [deponovati] our signature. When they make this decision our signature (?will be valid).

[Mihajlovic] In other words, without the Croatian Assembly there is no....

[Jovic, interrupting] Yes, everything depends on them. There is absolutely no problem with us.

[Mihajlovic] Finally, we spoke about one and a half hours ago. As you are in constant consultations, is there any new information from the SFRY Presidency?

[Jovic] There is (?something new). This evening we will hodl some meetings in the SFRY Presidency. I cannot say whether or not our views will come any closer in the SFRY Presidency. This will depend on how Ante Markovic fares in Ljubljana where he is holding talks this afternoon. It will also depend on the future course of events. I cannot say if there will even be a formal SFRY Presidency session.

[Mihajlovic] Thank you for this conversation.

[Jovic] All the best.

Peterle, Markovic News Conference Reported

LD3006230291 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2059 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Report on news conference given in Ljubljana by Slovene Prime Minister Lojze Peterle and Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic; monitored in progress—live or recorded]

[Text] [Peterle] To begin with I would like to comment on the facts that, I think, give some cause for optimism in all this unfortunate story. I too believe that a shift has been made today, that a measure of success has been attained during the talks that, by and large, have been imbued by commonsense, and we can only hope that they will in fact be carried out. I think that the fact must be stressed today that the cessation of fighting has been so firm that so far no one has been killed.

Talking about casualties, Mr. Markovic made a distinction between the time before the cease-fire was agreed and the time after that, so I too must establish a difference and say that in our case the victims have mainly been traveling through our land, people from various countries. Among the army troops' casualties, some were shot in the back—there are various reasons for the deaths that occurred since the cease-fire last night. All of this has been documented. It will still have to be investigated and made available to the public.

The meeting today went on for several hours. We started with the political aspect of the talks, went on to discuss the technical aspects of implementing this cease-fire agreement. On our side, ministers Jansa and Bavcar took part in the talks, and I am glad that harmonization has been achieved on many issues—although for the time being the issue of the modalities of withdrawal remain open. The proposals regarding this differ, but I think that tomorrow the commission will be able to reach an agreement—this has partly happened in this way because the two gentlemen on the other side [in Markovic's party] did not have the power to come to a final understanding here.

If we still are on open issues let me mention another one that for us is a condition, but an open issue for both parties. This is the issue of the air space, that is, the use of the Air Force prior to the start of the work of the commission. This issue has remained open because in this case as well the two generals who took part in the talks did not have the power for a final agreement. In any case, we demanded that during this time the Air Force should not be used, in order to avoid alarming the people.

I think it is very important that we can announce, following these talks, the withdrawal of units into the barracks. Very fast movement can be achieved in this respect, but we are still to reach an agreement for the units that are blocked on the front side only, but it will be more difficult for the units that are blocked both from the front and from the rear.

A humane aspect (?is at stake here). These are the people who have been in an impossible situation for days now, because in some instances their commanders had made it impossible for them to get regular supplies—extreme mistrust and extremely unreasonable behavior is involved here. Wherever possible we made sure the problems of the people living in the tanks or in the APCs were resolved. The problems of the injured and killed, according to the information we have, have been resolved as well, and the number of these problems is decreasing.

So, the message coming out of this evening is that the withdrawal will start tomorrow, that an intergovernment commission will start working tomorrow to discuss any open questions. We shall place special emphasis on the human aspects of the problem and we hope this agreement will hold and that unnecessary alarms because of what is happening in the airspace will not recur.

In conclusion, I would like to tell you what we told Mr Markovic and his delegation at the outset: that the Slovene Assembly, the Slovene Government, our presidency, and the Slovene public have designated this YPA attack as an act of brutal aggression on the sovereign Slovene state and that they consider this act to be the responsibility of the Federal Executive Council. This meeting was designed mainly to be a continuation [words indistinct] of the fact that the fighting has stopped, that this has been asserted, and I again express hope that it will hold and bear fruit.

[Markovic] The most important staff, as you call it, is outside the authority of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] because there is a dichotomy here. The Federal Secretariat of National Defense is a part of the FEC, but the supreme commander of the YPA is the Yugoslav Presidency, which as you know, is not operating now. Accordingly, the Staff of the Supreme Command does not have a supreme command at present, and the federal government cannot be that. I must say that my stay here today has confiremd the readiness of the Federal Government and its president to become personally involved in the quest for a solution, and I must say that although I had many warnings that it was very risky to come, I did come, as you see, and I think we achieved something today that is called for by a humane and democratic approach to the solution of the problem. Today we agreed not only on the cessation of mutual conflict, but we searched as well for humane and human solutions for all the issues tied up with it. A number of issues have been left open. They will still have to be discussed. I must say that people are waiting for me in Zagreb...[Markovic is interrupted by an indistinct question from the hall]

We have not been in the know [again interrupted by indistinct question] The question is to what extent this information system has worked. I would not want to delve into it now. No.

Press Criticizes Markovic Government

LD3006130691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1156 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 30 (TANJUG)—The Zagreb daily VJESNIK says today that a resignation of Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic would definitely provoke a crisis in what is left of the Federal state, but would also enable the necessary internationalization of the Yugoslav crisis, currently impossible precisely because of Markovic's prestige in the world.

The paper, published in the capital of Croatia, says that Markovic should have resigned the moment the first tank left the barracks.

Although Markovic's government is falling apart, it should be believed that he can still stop the army, especially if he resigns, it adds.

The independent Belgrade magazine VREME writes that Markovic has gradually turned from a liberal reformist to a bankruptcy administrator, who is putting off the catastophe of a state incapable of overcoming the forces of self-destruction.

Markovic's government has already started falling apart over Slovenia, and the question now is whether he has days or hours at his disposal, says VREME.

The Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI writes about pressure on the Federal prime minister's family living in Belgrade.

According to the paper, threats over the telephone became so frequent that Markovic's family had to switch the telephone off and remained in the dark last night for security reasons.

The SLOBODNA DALMACIJA daily, which appears in the Croatian town of Split, says today that Europe, which has so far been setting the Balkans on fire, is now coming to its rescue.

Europe has come out with the proposals put forward by the Federal prime minister, which once again proves that the European Community and the CSCE countries are acting as Markovic's prompters, and not vice versa, says the paper.

Markovic: 4 of 5 Disputed Issues Settled

LD0107004991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2326 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 30 Jun (TANJUG)—Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic says that the talks with the Slovene leadership in Ljubljana have been successful, because out of five disputed issues, an agreement has been reached on four of them. Markovic did not specify which issues were disputed, but he stressed that the unresolved problem would be discussed by a commission as early as tomorrow.

Markovic says that the Federal Government's main aim is to protect Yugoslavia's status as an international subject. All its actions are geared toward this. Unfortunately, events took a turn of their own—a different one from what the government wanted or expected, he said.

We assessed, the federal prime minister stressed, that a continuation of the confrontation would result in catastrophic consequences and a Lebanonization of Yugoslavia. For this reason, I attended the talks in Ljubljana. The Federal Government wants to resolve this situation which has resulted in damages above all estimates and claimed human lives.

In Markovic's words, it has been demonstrated that force cannot prevent a nation from carrying out its sovereign rights; equally, unilateral decisions result in violence and human losses.

Information Office Outlines Markovic-Kucan Talks

AU0107105791 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Olivija Rusovac report from the Federal Executive Council]

[Text] [Rusovac] The Federal Secretariat for Information assessed the visit by Ante Markovic to Slovenia as successful. It is pointed out here that the reception was not cordial, but that, thanks to Prime Minister Markovic, who was the initiator of the talks, the basic aim has been achieved, namely the prevention of bloodshed.

We have learned that the Slovene hosts did not want Stane Brovet, [deputy federal secretary for national defense], to be present in the talks and that he, together with Markovic's other associates, left the meeting in the interest of the agreement. Markovic held talks with Kucan, Drnovsek, Peterle, Jansa, and Bavcar on his own.

Janez Jansa was the most insistent with his demand that the Army withdraw without its equipment and arms and that the Air Force stop violating Slovene airspace.

At the time when it looked as if agreement was not going to be reached, it was reached thanks to the insistence of Markovic and Kucan. The Army will return to the barracks with its equipment and arms while members of the Territorial Defense will return to their positions. A joint commission will be set up to monitor the implementation of the agreement and propose solutions to the problems that arise.

An FEC session began at 1100 [0900 GMT]. After the session we will probably be able to find out more about the new members of Markovic's cabinet following the resignations [of Slovenes Zivko Pregl, Joze Slokar, and Darko Marin], and some other facts that may shed light on the extent of federal organs' involvement in everything that has been happening in Slovenia, and the extent to which the Army conducted its actions independently, bypassing the authorities specified in the conclusions of the SFRY Assembly and the decision of the FEC.

At 1300 [1100 GMT], Federal Secretary for Trade Nazmi Mustafa will hold a news conference on the availability of goods on the market [words indistinct] first signs of panic.

Jovic Asks Croatia To 'Suspend' Decisions

LD3006164191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1524 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jun (TANJUG)—The Slovene Assembly has found it appropriate to decide to suspend its decisions for a specific period, as the EC requested. The Croatian Assembly should do the same thing, said Dr. Borisav Jovic, a member of the SFRY Presidency, in a statement this afternoon to Belgrade television.

Probably no one can do this in the name of the [Croatian] Assembly. They should now adopt a decision in the Assembly whereby what they want will not be applied for three months while talks go on to find a solution in a constitutional and legal way. No one else can adopt this.

We have very bad experience with the leadership of Croatia, Jovic said, because they accepted implementation of the decision on disarmament, and then did not do it, and then they accepted implementation of the decision to disband the reservist formations but did not implement it, and so on. Therefore, it is very clear that the Croatian Assembly should adopt this decision, for without the adoption of this decision the role of the EC mission has in practical terms been blocked, and it is not up to me at all to make any move.

We have said very closely that we can add our signature when they adopt this decision; our signature is valid, Jovic stressed, thinking of the election of Stjepan Mesic as president of the SFRY Presidency. Everything depends on them, he added. There is absolutely no problem as regards us.

This evening, Jovic announced, we will have certain meetings in the SFRY Presidency. Whether there will possibly be greater or less rapprochement and sessions of the Presidency, I cannot say. It also depends how Ante Markovic gets on in Ljubljana, because this afternoon he is having talks there. It also depends on the further course of events, Dr. Borisav Jovic said at the end of his statement on Belgrade television.

Tupurkovski Comments on Presidency Session

AU3006214691 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 1935 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Video report on news conference by Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the SFRY Presidency, in Belgrade—live or recorded]

[Text] [monitored in progress] [Tupurkovski] The question is whether I am less of a pessimist today. I answered that I was considerably less pessimistic. Let me tell you why. Because numerous obstacles for setting up the Presidency and for putting into effect the agreement with the EC ministers, that is, with the EC, appear to have been removed. For instance, judging by everything, we are close to an agreement on a truce [primirje], on a truce in Slovenia. [Tupurkovski repeats himself].

[Reporter] What obstacle is there still?

[Tupurkovski] Let me continue. Second, the stands of the Slovene Assembly are an obvious proof, in the way demanded by the EC ministers and other factors in Yugoslavia, acceptable as an obvious clear stand. [sentence as heard]

[Reporter] What about the [Croatian] Assembly?

[Tupurkovski] As regards the assembly, let me tell you. As far as I am concerned the guarantees exist that the frozen laws will not be put into effect in the next three months. There is perhaps some room to consolidate this with, for instance, a statement or a letter by President Tudjman to the assembly that he will use his right to sign this law for three months.

According to radio and television, President Milosevic himself stated that there will be no problems for Serbia to fulfill the three conditions in an orderly manner.

[Reporter] But Jovic said something completely different this afternoon.

[Tupurkovski] I do not know what he said.

[Reporter] The conditions on....

[Tupurkovski] There are no conditions. We are about to conclude this. We will talk, as the Presidency, seven members of the Presidency, with the three ministers. I know that we will hear some kind of ultimatum, except that I understand it and... [Tupurkovski does not complete sentence]

[Reporter] Will all seven members be there?

[Tupurkovski] Seven members of the Presidency. Drnovsek cannot come for objective reasons, but he expressed his stand yesterday and confirmed that his position on the election of Mesic and the vice president is known.

[Reporter] Will there be a Presidency session?

[Tupurkovski] The Presidency session will start now at 2100 [1900 GMT] or a little bit later because Mesic is late. We will hold a session with the ministers. This is quite certain. With the three EC ministers. Yes, all together. All together. All together. [repitition as heard] After the statements made in Croatia and Slovenia, and Serbia and to set up the Presidency. [sentence as heard] I really expect this because this would be a responsible act toward this very dramatic situation in the country.

[Reporter] How do you assess Mesic' statement earlier according to which he had assumed the post that does not belong to him as he has not been elected yet.

[Tupurkovski] Let me be most sincere. I think that this was not necessary at all. This decision does not have any formal legal significance, nor political significance.

[Reporter] What about the comments that the sessions and the calling of sessions exclusively depend on Mr. Jovic?

[Tupurkovski] That has never been the case, even at the time when Jovic was president. Jovic replied to me today positively concerning the meeting with the ministers. I expect Mr. Jovic to be here tonight at 2100 [1900 GMT].

[Reporter] Will you hold a news conference after the SFRY Presidency session and the setting up of the Presidency?

[Tupurkovski] You think... [Tupurkovski changes thought] This will depend on the president.

[Reporter] Can we come (?before the palace)?

[Tupurkovski] Of course.

Pregl, Slokar, Marin Resign From FEC

LD3006175791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1743 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 30 Jun (TANJUG)—Radio Ljubljana announced this evening that Zivko Pregl, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], and Joze Slokar and Darko Marin, ministers in the FEC, have, in agreement with the leadership of Slovenia, resigned from their posts in Markovic's cabinet. Hence, Zivko Pregl has sent word that they will not be at the scheduled FEC meeting this evening. Pregl has announced a news conference for tomorrow in Ljubljana at which this step will be explained in more detail.

Government: Conditions for Settlement Created

LD0107162891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1508 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (TANJUG)—The Federal Government today assessed that conditions have been created for a peaceful settlement of the Yugoslav crisis.

This is a result of Prime Minister Ante Markovic's talks last night and this morning with the leadership of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia and the E.C. delegation, the government said after today's session.

It stated that it would make maximum use of a three-month moratorium on Croatia's and Slovenia's unilateral decision on independence to ensure the functioning of the system and find solutions for an agreement on future relations in Yugoslavia.

Conditions for Peaceful Solution

LD0107155991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] During its session today, chaired by Ante Markovic, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] was briefed on the FEC delegation visit to Ljubljana and on the talks which the federal premier had on his return from Slovenia with members of the EC delegation, the FEC Secretariat for Information has reported.

Having assessed that these talks have been successful and that they have contributed to halting military clashes and preventing their extention to other parts of the country, the FEC noted that the situation is exceptionally difficult, but through government activity the conditions have been established for a peaceful solution of the Yugoslav crisis.

The three-month moratorium on the unilateral decisions of the Slovene Assembly and of the Croatian Sabor will be used by the FEC to the maximum to establish the functioning of the constitution, and also to devise acceptable solutions for an agreement on future relations in the country.

A specific plan of activities has been devised which should cover several aspects and especially the formulation of macro-economic policies and of the conditions conducive to the conclusion of an agreement with the IMF; further measures in the sphere of foreign relations; the normal functioning of federal institutions; and regulation of the modalities to service foreign currency savings of our citizens, and so on.

Presidency Session Conclusions Reported

LD0107160191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] The SFRY Presidency, presided over by Stjepan Mesic, has discussed the current political-security situation in Slovenia. Taking part in the work of the session were Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Ante Markovic, Petar Gracanin, federal secretary for internal affairs; and Admiral Stane Brovet, deputy federal secretary for national defense.

After their discussion the SFRY Presidency concluded, as TANJUG reports:

First, that all conflicts should immediately and unconditionally be halted, the truce observed, the lives of people protected, and peace established throughout the country, and that all forms of blockade and pressure, blackmail and hostility should cease.

Second, that all members of the Army and members of their families, members of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, customs and other federal organs, and of the organs of the Republic of Slovenia who have been taken prisoner should be released.

Third, that it be made possible immediately to lift the blockade on and return the material resources of the Army, the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, and other organs; that uninterrupted supplies be guaranteed to army units and units of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs of food, water, medical supplies, fuel, and other items needed for the implementation of these conclusions.

Fourth, that the armed formations of the Republic of Slovenia immediately withdraw to their bases, army units to their barracks, and the members of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs to their bases, and that their withdrawal be facilitated by lifting the blockade of their positions.

Fifth, that the unhindered work and operation of the federal organs be facilitated, particularly with regard to the carrying out of customs controls and other operations which fall within the competence of the federation.

Sixth, the SFRY Presidency will continually monitor the implementation of the conclusions and propose additional measures. All competent organs are obliged to support and cooperate with each other in their implementation, which will at the same time constitute a firm contribution to the realization of the agreements with the representatives of the EC, the statement from the session, carried by the TANJUG news agency, says.

Pregl Says Army Beyond Government Control

LD0107194491 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1856 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana July 1 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Army was constantly outside the Federal Government's control and this is why the government is not to blame for the Army intervention in Slovenia, former federal vice-prime minister Zivko Pregl has said.

Pregl, a Slovene and one of the closest associates of Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic, resigned yesterday because of the events in the Republic of Slovenia.

He told a press conference in Ljubljana today that a comprehensive and objective analysis of the recent events should be made.

Markovic was caught short by the fact that following the disintegration of the state presidency the Federal Government had to take over much which was not within its competence, Pregl said regarding the prime minister's role.

The key to a peaceful solution of the Yugoslav crisis is internationalization and the introduction of international arbitration, he set out and added that the international recognition of Slovenia is of major importance as this, according to him, would resolve rather than complicate the Yugoslav crisis.

"Perseverance on the legality of the existing constitutional and legal foundations of Yugoslavia must lead to conflicts and even justify the use of force in the name of the old order," Pregl said.

POLITIKA: Europe 'Horrified' Over Crisis

LD3006131791 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1022 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 30 (TANJUG)—Nowhere in Europe are reason and madness, sobermindedness and misdirected passion clashing so strongly as they do now in a part of Yugoslavia's territory, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA writes on Sunday.

The paper says that, before the eyes of horrified Europe, masks in Yugoslavia are falling and the artificially nourished illusions and deceptions vanishing that the Yugoslav crisis is reflected, essentially, in a clash between some "Bolshevik and non-democratic" parts of the country and those "typically democratic" in the northwest.

The daily, published in the capital of Yugoslavia, says it is now clear that involved here is a clash between the constitution, law and order, on one hand, and the boundlessly inflamed passions of nationalism, division and break-up of Yugoslavia, on the other.

The most important thing now is to sign a form for admission to the civilized world, but the way to do so differs completely from the one of those who are breaking up Yugoslavia by unilateral, unconstitutional and violent methods, concludes POLITIKA.

Constitutional Commission Drafting 'New Document'

LD0207131291 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1211 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—The Constitutional Commission of the Federal Assembly began today to draw up a new document on the settlement of relations within Yugoslavia aimed at overcoming the country's constitutional crisis.

Commission chairman and federal parliament President Slobodan Gligorijevic assessed that the country's situation was "extremely dangerous" and "a resolution of the heavy tragedy in which human lives are lost, is not yet in the offing."

In insisting that disaster must be stopped, he said that the three-month "moratorium" on the Slovenian and Croatian decisions to dissociate themselves from Yugoslavia "lends the possibility of seeking such solutions as are acceptable for everybody."

The "moratorium," as proposed by the three E.C. ministers, was accepted by the Republics of Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia. This term was accompanied by two more terms: the cessation of fightings between Slovenian Territorial Defence units and YPA units in Slovenia, and the unblocking of the election of the Yugoslav state presidency president. The latter term was fulfilled by the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro, but fightings still go on in Slovenia, and, as the military top has announced, the ceasefire agreement is being violated by the territorial defence units of Slovenia.

Constitutional Commission members received a compromise platform worked out by Presidents Kiro Gligorov of Macedonia and Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The platform was accepted by the presidents of the Yugoslav republics early last June as the basis for resuming their talks.

In addition to this platform, the Constitutional Commission was likely also to renew the political declaration on new community's relations, during the work on drawing up its new document, it was announced.

Zagreb Reports on Casualties, Slovene Resistance

LD0107113791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0855 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 1 Jul (TANJUG)—The Information Department of the Fifth Military District with headquarters in Zagreb today announced the figures gathered so far on members of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] who have lost their lives protecting the state border and the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

The statement stresses that the commands, units, and institutions of the Fifth Military District are working intensively on gathering and verifying the names of the killed, injured, and missing soldiers and other members of the YPA. It is, however, coming up against insurmountable difficulties as a result of resistance from armed units of the territorial defense, police, and organs of authority of the Republic of Slovenia.

VJESNIK Views 'Deceitful' Diplomacy

LD0107123791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1143 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 1 (TANJUG)—Zagreb daily VJESNIK writes that the latest success of the Yugoslav diplomacy has been'as deceitful as the majority of its pre-war and post-war achievements'.

The goal of the deceitful scenarios of the Yugoslav diplomacy has always consisted of preparing the field for begging for primarily U.S. financial aid, writes the paper.

According to VJESNIK, the Yugoslav diplomacy, embodied in the 'bleak aparatchik Budimir Loncar', 'continued moving head over heels toward the increasingly irrational defense of the indefensible, to reach the shameful Berlin insult of the democratic forces in the country and cheat the European troika.'

Markovic Plans To Prevent Further 'Bloodshed'

LD3006125491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1231 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 30 (TANJUG)—Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic left here today for Ljubljana "to gain first-hand knowledge of and check conditions under which a peaceful and democratic solution to the Yugoslav crisis should be ensured, without further bloodshed", the government's Information secretariat told TANJUG.

The statement said that in his talks with the Slovenian leadership, the Federal prime minister—accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandar Mitrovic, Deputy Federal Defence Secretary Admiral Stane Brovet and Under Secretary in the National Defence Secretariat General Milan Cusic—"should also provide for the removal of the most serious threats hovering over the country which may end in civil war".

The Slovenian leadership has informed the Federal governnment that the republican assembly accepted the three proposals for resolving the Yugoslav crisis put forward by the European Community officials who visited Belgrade and Zagreb on Friday—a ceasefire, a three-month moratorium on all unilateral acts on the future organization of the country, and the proclamation of president of the state Presidency and constitution of that body.

Markovic Denies Prior Knowledge of Ultimatum

LD0107201391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] In his statement to the Federal Executive Council [FEC] about his visit to Ljubljana, Ante Markovic said at today's session, that he learned about the Yugoslav Army's ultimatum to Slovenia from an announcement on Belgrade television on 29 June by Colonel General Marko Negovanovic. On Sunday morning the federal prime minister telephoned the Army and the Slovene leaders. This was followed by his visit to the Republic of Slovenia. The outcome of his talks there is known: an agreement on an immediate cease-fire and the withdrawal of military formations. The Federal Executive Council stresses that it was not informed about the way the Army was implementing the government's decisions nor about what was happening on the battlefield.

At its session today the federal government charged the relevant departments with the task of drawing up as soon as possible a plan of activities to overcome the crisis on the basis of the FEC's platform and economic measures to secure the West's financial support. The EC alone is prepared to offer $4 billion to ensure that the three-month moratorium is used to find peaceful solutions to interrepublic and indebtedness.

The Federal Executive Council session was interrupted to allow Ante Markovic to attend a session of the Yugoslav Presidency. It will be resumed this evening.

TANJUG Reports General's Accusations

LD0207052991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0335 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—Lt. Col. Gen. Andrija Raseta, deputy commander of the Yugoslav People's Army 5th Region, said last night that things done in the few past days by Slovenia's forces (not only to the army's members, but also to their family members) "were not experienced" even in World War Two.

In a special Novi Sad TV cast interview, carried by TV Belgrade as well, Gen. Raseta adduced as an example that yesterday morning, between 0100 and 0500 hrs local time, in the largest settlement grouping the military together, Slovenia's Territorial Defence members drove occupants out and terrorized them. Besides, they threatened all Slovene civilians employed in the Yugoslav People's Army (if they report for duty) with executing them by firing squad.

As to the Slovene authorities claims about allegedly high numbers of deserters from the army and about the army casualties, Gen. Raseta said that by yesterday morning there were some 230 missing in action (and not all of them could be marked as deserters), about 40 killed and some 90 wounded.

The Slovene authorities did not permit the evacuation of the wounded nor to bury the dead with full military honours, but "buried them on the spot or anywhere else," Gen. Raseta went on.

As to the death of Dejan Bjelogrlic, a private who died because the Slovene forces had not permitted his urgent hospitalization, Gen. Raseta said that this case was not the only one. He also adduced the case of a lieutenant who died since the Slovene forces did not permit his transfer by a medical corps helicopter, but captured the helicopter instead.

Gen. Raseta accused the Slovene authorities and their "armed forces" of breaking the cease-fire agreement, whereas the army did not do that.

"Mayors keep coming to almost all our garrisons with ultimatums to us to surrender and leave Slovenia.... So much of hatred cannot be seen anywhere else and yet the army has done much good in the territory of Slovenia, if there were no army presence, a large part of Slovenia would not have electricity, telephones or water supply now," Gen. Raseta said.

During the same cast, an investigative judge, Capt. Fejzic Myeset, claimed that he had attended autopsies of the corpses of the army military killed and seen wounds of tissues torn up and bones broken. So, he felt convinced that in such cases dumdum bullets must have been used, though forbidden by the 1868 Geneva convention.

Federal Army Aircraft Bomb Area Near Ljubljana

LD0207060891 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] A few minutes ago Radio Slovenia received the news that an air raid warning had been given in Krakovska Woods, which is near Krsko, [remainder of place names indistinct]. A few minutes ago this attack took place. Two Yugoslav Army aircraft bombed the area. Details are not yet known.

Shooting, Air Attacks Reported Near Ljubljana

LD0207061491 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Excerpts] For the most part, last night was calm in Slovenia. Radio Slovenia reports that occasional shooting and bursts of automatic weapons fire could be heard. There were no real clashes involved, rather shooting resulting from the tension of nervousness of soldiers on both sides. [passage omitted]

Shooting was also heard last night near the (Vojvoda Misic) barracks in Maribor, and near the Sentvid barracks in Ljubljana. During the night, a Yugoslav Army aircraft first dropped tracer rockets then bombed the military installations on Ljubljanski Hill near Vrhnika. Radio Slovenia says that this is evidently a case of bad coordination, because there are still Yugoslav Army units on Ljubljanski Hill.

Army, Slovene Forces Clash Near Novo Meso

LD0207102891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0955 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Novo Mesto, 2 Jul (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] armored units, which this morning set off from the direction of Jastrebarsko toward the blocked YPA units at Medvedja, have clashed with members of the Slovene terrritorial defense and police. According to numerous reports from the area, fierce armed conflicts are under way around Medvedja and on the road which the YPA armored units are advancing toward Medvedja. The units of the Slovene territorial defense and the police are trying to block the advance of the YPA armored column. There are reports of artillery fire and of Air Force involvement.

Army Retreats From 2 Slovene Border Crossings

LD0107222391 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2151 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] (?We have just received the news that) two more border crossings, Ratece and Gorenjsko Sedlo, are again in the hands of the Slovene territorial defense. Just over 15 minutes ago, accompanied by Slovene police, over 100 Yugoslav Army men left Ratece and Gorenjsko Sedlo to return to their barracks. They left their equipment behind. The Army people are now still in four out of seven border guard posts in the Jesenice municipality. In the afternoon we reported that Yugoslav Army men withdrew in a similar fashion from outside the tunnel running through the Karavanke mountains.

Officers Deny Rumors of Problems in Army

LD0107214191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] It was officially confirmed today that several soldiers of Slovene nationality have fled the Marshal Tito barracks in Zagreb. This was stated today at a news conference by Colonel Andrija Konjic and Lieutenant Colonel Kosta Tomasevic. Here is a report by Marina Mucalo:

[Mucalo] A conversation with the officers and soldiers in the Marshal Tito barracks in Zagreb was convened at the initiative of the youth forum of the Party of Democratic Changes [Stranka Demokratskih Promjena] in order to officially check rumors circulating in Zagreb about several dozen deserters, about the disarming of the soldiers of Croatian and Slovene nationalities, and about the difficult conditions they are forced to live under in the barracks.

These rumors were firmly denied by both Colonel Konjic and Lieutenant Colonel Tomasevic who, nevertheless, confirmed that a number of soldiers fled the day before yesterday and that movements outside the barracks are restricted, but that life inside is proceeding as usual.

The gunfire heard from the barracks yesterday, which caused anxiety among the people of Zagreb, was part of a normal military exercise without the use of live ammunition, the army officers said.

They also expressed their indignation at, as they put it, incorrect reporting and at the failure to report their alleged denials of the rumors about events inside the barracks. The soldiers of Slovene and Croatian nationalities present at the news conference were not particularly talkative in the presence of their officers but they did confirm that they are regularly watching TV, reading newspapers daily, and are in telephone contact with their parents.

The officers themselves expressed their satisfaction at the setting up of the federal presidency, but at the same time showed some anxiety about the future since they, i.e. the Army, hold Yugoslavia as something sacred and Tito was the only one who could have resolved the current situation.

Slovenes Fire at Air Force Planes Carrying Food

LD0107225191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2132 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Defence Ministry said this evening that essential supplies were reaching Yugoslav peoples Army (JNA) units which are blocked in Slovenia with much difficulty.

Slovenian territorial defence opened fire on Yugoslav Air Force (JRV) helicopters carrying food and water on several occasions, near Slovanska Bistrica, [name indistinct], Pragersko and Vrhcika.

Automatic weapons fire was opened near Kidricevo on a JRV helicopter carrying clearly legible Red Cross markings. The ministry said the helicopers' crews were showing exceptional courage and skill in carrying out their tasks.

Slovene Ministers, Army General Hold Talks

LD2906180491 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Zeljko Rosko reports from Ljubljana for Croatian radio: The Slovene ministers of defense and internal affairs, Janez Jansa and Igor Bavcar, met General Raseta, deputy commander of the Fifth Military District, in Ljubljana this morning to finalize technical elements concerning the cease-fire between the Slovene territorial defense and the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]. Gen Raseta, as quoted by Information Minister Jelko Kacin at this afternoon's press conference, arrived for the talks with 12 points on which the two sides should agree. However, as Kacin said, the agreement has not yet been reached because one of the proposed points was to place the Slovene borders under federal control. Kacin also added that there could be no immediate agreement between Slovene ministers and generals because Gen Raseta allegedly did not have a mandate for a cease-fire.

Defense Secretariat on 'Terrorist' Acts

LD0207082691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0725 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—Members of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) and their families were exposed to terrorist acts during the action of restoring control of the state border in the Republic of Slovenia. The Regular Army was attacked by all, even the most inhumane and dishonest means, said an announcement of the Federal Secretariat for People's Defence last night. The announcement outlined the inhuman acts against the YPA members and their families in Slovenia.

During the attack on a YPA unit in Rozna Dolina, the Slovenian Territorial Defence perfidiously killed on the spot the arrested officers who were resisting. They were pushing children and civilians before the tanks, the announcement said.

Slovenian Territorial Defence forces demanded that the units defending the Cerklje Airport surrender, while threatening that they will blow up a YPA center and an officers' residence in Brezice. Similar demands were made to some units in Ljubljana, Vipava and Ajdovscina. Particularly inhumane was the demand for the military center for medical rehabilitation in Rimske Toplice to surrender.

During an attack on a several-thousands-tonne fuel storehouse in Mokronog, Territorial Defence forces demanded that a YPA unit and the storehouse staff surrender, which was rejected by the YPA unit commander.

Near the Sentvid barrack, Nada Svorcan and Ljubica Sasa, civilians employed in the Army, were driving to work in a private car Lada Samara which was mined. In the explosion Ljubica Sasa lost her leg and Nada Svorcan suffered many injuries.

The Slovenian police has arrested all officers who were outside the barracks. In the suburb Zvezda in Sentvid, the police arrested all civilians going in or out of a military apartment building.

Ljubljana Territorial Defence Forces set up barrier in front of a large number of apartments in central Ljubljana, the announcement said.

The announcement recalled that the YPA was performing its tasks under the resolutions of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly and the decision of the Federal Government, without intending to occupy Slovenia's territory or in any way come in conflict with the Slovenian people or territorial defence forces.

Slovenia

Peterle on Talks With Markovic, Agreement

AU3006220791 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 1955 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Telephone interview with Slovene Prime Minister Lojze Peterle by Robert Hochner—live; Peterle statements in Slovene with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Hochner] Good evening, Mr. Prime Minister.

[Peterle] Good evening.

[Hochner] Your government negotiated with the Federal Government headed by Prime Minister Markovic for two hours today. So far, we have not had any information on the results of these negotiations. You would be the first to brief us on the result of these negotiations.

[Peterle] Well, we were sitting together for more than six hours. I have said that we were sitting together because I am of the opinion that this talk was a step forward. I must say that we did not talk about the past. We did not try to put the blame on anybody, but we envisaged a solution to the situation that was created after this unfortunate aggression. Accordingly, we agreed on several points. However, the main thing is that we confirmed the end of the fighting and that we left the open questions to a commission to be established by the governments tomorrow morning. We are of the opinion that in this way it will be possible to start solving the individual questions, above all the retreat of the Army to the barracks. I can already announce today that this retreat will take place, that is, that it will start tomorrow.

This meeting also had other good sides. In my opinion, it was good that Mr. Markovic and his generals were confronted and acquainted with the actual facts in Slovenia because we saw that they had wrong information. They simply did not know some data.

I want to add that so far there has not been a new victim today. In my opinion, this is a good sign.

[Hochner] Mr. Prime Minister, we are, of course, glad to hear that you are of the opinion that the troops will return to their barracks as early as tomorrow. One of the questions in the solution of the crisis is also the question of the suspension of the sovereignty declarations. The EC has called for this suspension so far. Serbia regards the suspension as a repeal and demands that Croatia and particularly your republic repeal their sovereignty. Your assembly said tonight that a repeal is out of the question. Did you give in on this point or will any negotiations with Slovenia start from the point that the decisions that were already made regarding independence will remain valid in any case?

[Peterle] The Slovene point of view remains clear and firm in this context. We are prepared to discuss a gradual implementation of several dimensions of the sovereignty of the Slovene state after this date, as we have already been prepared to do, even before 26 June. However, nobody took this seriously, although it had been clear for six months when the independence declaration of the sovereign Slovene state would be made. That is, a return to the former positions is out of the question for us. We will only hold talks starting from this point. It would be unusual if after all that has happened, we simply were to permit the same Army to go back to the borders that it wanted to get to by force. I have to reiterate that the borders were, of course, only a pretext for a project with other dimensions and objectives.

A new meeting with the EC representatives will be held in Zagreb today because it will be necessary to specify what suspension means. To sum it up, for us this only refers to the decisions that we have not yet implemented and about which we are prepared to talk with the others.

[Hochner] Mr. Prime Minister, you negotiated with Markovic, prime minister of the Federal Government, today. Who is this prime minister of the central government? Your President Kucan said that this is a foreign representative. Is he still a politician whose government continues to have some jurisdiction over your country, Slovenia?

[Peterle] Mr. Markovic can only have jurisdiction over Slovenia if we make agreements on the representation of Slovene interests in the transition period. The situation has technically changed very much. In Yugoslavia two constituent parts of this federation decided in favor of a sovereignty declaration. Now one has to act according to the new facts. In view of these new facts new agreements will be required. We were prepared for it, that is, that several federal institutions will continue to function and to be active in the interim period and that they will also be adequately financed by us. Such an offer was also valid for the Army, to whom we proposed that it should continue to also fulfill its tasks in Slovenia by 1993. Of course, this offer has become controversial after this experience.

[Hochner] Mr. Prime Minister, did Prime Minister Markovic accept your point of view on behalf of the Federal Government—that is, that there can be no way back from the independence resolved by your country and that only the suspension of further steps can be at issue?

[Peterle] He did not comment on all our reiterated declarations and points of view today. I suppose that he has realized that it is useless to return to history. I think that in the future this road will be more rational than in the past when Mr. Markovic tried to discipline the others on the basis of outdated models.

[Hochner] Mr. Prime Minister, thank you very much for having been prepared to give an interview and I wish you the best. Thank you.

Kucan, Rupel, Kacin News Conference Reported

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[Editorial Report] Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene at 0943 GMT on 1 July carries a live relay of the news conference held in Cankar Hall in Ljubljana, attended by Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin, Slovene President Milan Kucan, and Slovene Foreign Minister Dimitrij Rupel. At the begining, Kacin gives a short roundup of the events of the night of 30 June. He also gives an update of the wounded and prisoners of war. Kacin states that the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) has 48 wounded, the Slovene Territorial Defense Forces have 26 wounded, there are 21 wounded Slovene citizens, and two wounded foreigners. He adds that figures for the number of dead must be directly obtained from the Red Cross and gives the relevant telephone number. Kacin continues, saying that 782 soldiers have defected from the YPA to the Slovene Territorial Defense Forces, and that there are 1,277 prisoners of war.

At 0949 GMT Milan Kucan begins his assessment of the 30 June talks in Zagreb. "I can only inform you about the Zagreb part of the EC ministers' visit. At the Saturday night session of the Slovene Parliament our foreign minister said there was a battle over the interpretation of the EC ministers' proposals. It has been proven that this is really a battle for interpretation of the proposals, or if you wish, a battle against manipulation. At 0700 [0500 GMT], somewhere between Ljubljana and Zagreb, I heard an agency report on the news that President Tudjman and I had signed a document [listina-charter] with the EC ministers. I must say that there is no document or signature whatsoever. This report, however, has already gone on the air, and I would ask you to take as fact what I am telling you now. I enjoy signing such documents, but this time there was no occasion [prilika] for such a signature.

"In short, about the proceedings of last night: The three EC ministers came to Yugoslavia for the second time in the past three days, which demonstrates their extreme anxiety and responsibility. There is a war going on, not a war somewhere far away, but a war that is on the border, or if you wish, in the heart of (?Central) Europe. They wanted clear answers to their three proposals, or a package as some call it, about the acceptance of the package by all Yugoslav partners that they held talks with, by the Federal Government, by three republics—Slovenia, Croatia, and Serbia—they wanted assurances [garancije] for a peaceful solution of [the crisis in] Yugoslavia. They initially imposed a condition that if the answer is positive, they will be involved in the future; they will take over the guarantees for the realization of all three proposals, they will secure the accomplishment of the key condition—peace—and, for this reason they would also be prepared to send civilian negotiators.

"At the meetings of the CSCE tomorrow and the day after they will also discuss the need for the military observers, who would in fact oversee this most sensitive part—the truce. If the response to the EC proposals were negative, they would drop their mission, at least as far as the EC and CSCE are concerned, and leave the Yugoslav nations and republics to their own problems and to war.

"Because they wanted answers, I replied that the Slovene parliament answered all three proposals on 29-30 June, and that it is not possible to get a higher and more authoritative answer in Slovenia. I told them that during the first meeting I promised two things. Firstly, that I will duly inform the [Slovene] assembly about their proposals, also about the stands that I have formulated about these proposals at the meeting, and that I will strive with all my moral authority so that the Slovene assembly will do this [storiti]. As you know, the Slovene assembly studied this with great, even extreme responsibility, for peace and security of the European countries and their citizens that have no blame for this barbaric aggression upon Slovenia, so that peace and security would not be affected in those countries. In contrast to this promise, no one has promised anything to me in return—the assembly trusted my word, so that (?there could be peace). We still have not (?achieved peace), the war is still going on, and we know that if we lose peace in these (?three months) we have lost everything, Europe as well. If this happens, there will be no peace in Europe. Therefore, I repeated our firm belief that international observers are necessary, as well as civilian and military observers. The withdrawal of the Army into the barracks must be supervised, and the activities of the Army must also be supervised. Until now the Slovene Territorial Defense did not have barracks. These people are mobilized civilians that left their work places—university students, other pupils—and they will return there, if our course (does not change). On the other hand, the Army will stay in the barracks, it will concentrate its forces, and consolidate itself with the military reserve. You know that the Army in Serbia and in Bosnia-Hercegovina have mobilized over 200,000 people. This was also shown yesterday on Belgrade Television with great pride; therefore, this is not disinformation but a television report from the republic in which this mobilization is under way.

"So far, only the third condition has been fulfilled, that is, the president of the state Presidency has been elected. Actually, this was the easiest one to fulfill. In effect, none of the sides (?in the conflict) lost anything, only the obstinacy of that republic that holds three votes in this organ as opposed to all the other republics that only hold one, has been limited.

"I would also like to say that there are not two but three parties in the conflict in Yugoslavia, one of them being the Army. This Army is obstinate, under no supervision—Federal Executive Council President Markovic in the talks in Ljubljana yesterday admitted—you could see this from his statement— that he has no control over the Army— and whether President Mesic will have any remains to be seen. We believe that as long as there is no supervision of the Army, none of these three points has much weight. They can always be threatened, and I am firmly convinced that only by permanently excluding the Army from meddling in the political procedures of resolving the Yugoslav crisis, can we ensure that this solution of this conflict will be democratic.

"The EC very precisely argued why it insists on the package it has proposed and what the consequences will be if all parties in Yugoslavia do not agree to this. It was also said that the EC does not wish—this refers to us, Slovenes— that we erase the decisions we had made, but that they demand that we do not make further decisions for implementing the autonomy, that is to say, for implementing the declaration of independence. The EC wants the armed forces to withdraw into the barracks, and they demand the suspension of the independence steps for three months, so that we, as well as the EC, can foresee all implications of the solution to the crisis. After three months—and this is their formulation—we are all free. They recognize the right of the Slovene and Croatian nation to declare their independence; the EC wants this done in a legal way; they want a peaceful future and organization of the relations between the Yugoslav nations, that is, republics. We believe that this is the way to avoid civil war. They do not demand that Slovenia and Croatia waive the legitimate tendencies of their nations—they are only seeking a peaceful solution. This is in short the content of the talks and their stands."

In conclusion, Kucan explains that Slovene Foreign Minister Rupel and Slovene Information Minister Kacin also attended that Zagreb meeting and will, therefore, also be able to answer the questions on this topic.

At 0949 Foreign Minister Rupel briefly comments on the Zagreb talks. He especially praises the efforts made by German Foreign Minister Genscher and explains that Mr. Genscher is expected in Slovenia on 1 or 2 July. According to Rupel, Genscher will stay in Slovenia for about half a day, and he will also speak with France Bucar, Lojze Peterle, Janez Jansa, and Dr. Janez Drnovsek.

At 1002 GMT Mr. Kacin announces that journalists can now ask questions. When asked whether the border will be staffed with Slovene employees in those three months' time, Mr. Kucan replied that matters will remain as they were before "the aggression," therefore, border crossings will be controlled by Slovene police and Slovene customs duties officers, as in no democratic country the army controls border crossings. When asked to comment on the election of Mesic as SFRY Presidency president, Kucan says that Serbia would still hold three votes in that body. Mr. Kacin also announces the demands posed by the League of Communists—Movement for Yugoslavia to the supreme command and to the SFRY Presidency that General Kadijevic carry out mobilization of the YPA reserves, that he protects Yugoslavia and that "all illegal forces that are endangering our children must be disarmed." Kacin also explains that an extremely negative attitude toward Slovenia is deliberately being created through false reports that Slovenes have killed all prisoners of war. In connection with this Kacin promises a statement by the International Red Cross.

Asked whether he believes there is any chance that the EC mission's conditions will be complied with, Milan Kucan replies: "I doubt in the success of this agreement so long as there is no control, and if this is not done quickly—and this must be international control. Among other things, our air space must be controlled, as Slovenia cannot do this."

Mr. Kacin explains that both sides in the dispute will form an expert bilateral commission to discuss the technical aspects of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [YPA] withdrawal into the barracks. Kacin also stresses that withdrawal of the Army into barracks must be supervised, and that the commission will agree upon details for each unit separately. Kacin also reports that Prime Minister Markovic has promised to help form the international commission.

An unidentified reporter asks Kucan which interpretation of the EC measures Slovenia will follow and how the success of the EC package will be assessed after three months. Kucan replies: "Of those republics that the EC, through its three ministers, addressed, we are the only republic that has verified its decision in the Slovene parliament. Therefore, I follow no other interpretation but the interpretation of the Slovene parliament. If further breaches of these three points take place, it will not be possible to wait three months. Things will start happening sooner, and, of course, they will be bad. As I said, the three ministers' interpretation was that all of us—the EC as well—should look at all the consequences of the possible solutions to the Yugoslav crisis. It is interesting that no one speaks about the unified Yugoslavia any longer. Obviously, this formula has faced its historical failure. However, under the present circumstances, even the talks about any sort of union of the sovereign Yugoslav states are, at the moment, practically impossible—to put it another way—they are actually unrealistic to us. So long as there is no peace, truce, regret, it is difficult to talk about other things."

Information Minister Kacin also informs journalists that the time of the afternoon news conference has not been set yet, but he assures the reporters that the news conference will take place.

Slovene Officials Hold News Conference

AU3006124891

[Editorial Report] Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene at 0934 GMT on 30 June begins a live relay of the news conference given by Slovene President Milan Kucan, Slovene Prime Minister Lojze Peterle, Slovene Assembly President France Bucar, and Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin.

The first to address journalists is Slovene President Milan Kucan. Speaking about the ultimatum of the Supreme Command of the SFRY Armed Forces, he says the following:

"Three things in our answer are important. First, the most important thing for the Republic of Slovenia, for the Presidency, the Executive Council, and for the Slovene Assembly—which discussed it during the night—to whom the ultimatum was sent, is that the cease-fire be unconditionally obeyed. In Slovenia, all activities have been subordinated to this goal since the cease-fire of the night before last."

According to Kucan, the assembly considers all points in the ultimatum as political issues, and therefore they can only be discussed and debated in a political manner.

Kucan also says that the Slovene stand regarding the borders is clear, since, according to the acts adopted by the Slovene Assembly, these are the borders of the Republic of Slovenia. He also points out that Slovenia was the first one to propose that the SFRY Armed Forces (YPA) continue to control the green belt of the Slovene borders.

Kucan says that the Slovene Assembly listened to the proposals of the EC ministers in Zagreb, and supported his stands taken in Zagreb. In this respect Kucan says:

"Our answer to the first question, whether Slovenia supports peace, a cease in hostilities, and the withdrawal of the YPA into the barracks, was yes. As regards the second question, whether Slovenia is willing to stop further implementation of the steps to accomplish Slovenia's autonomy, and in three months' time to ensure, together with others, a peaceful solution to the crisis and the preparation of the further steps for the implementation of these steps, I replied yes. We are willing to implement further steps in such a manner. Besides, this is also stated in our declaration on autonomy and in the constitutional law. However, we cannot agree that our decisions be suspended and to suspend what has already been accomplished on the basis of this decision. To be objective, I would like to repeat what I said yesterday, because of the different interpretations. The gentlemen (EC) ministers did not demand that our documents be suspended.

"Third, the stand on the election of Stipe Mesic as president of the SFRY Presidency. Our stand is that on 15 May Dr. Drnovsek, member of the SFRY Presidency from Slovenia, had already voted for Stipe Mesic, and as far as we are concerned, things have not changed. However, the position, that is to say, the powers of Mr. Drnovsek have changed a little bit after Slovenia's independence. Our stands are on their way to Luxembourg."

Kucan also says that the Slovene Presidency again applied for international recognition of Slovenia. He then goes on to say:

"Fourth, at our request we agreed that Ante Markovic, the Federal Executive Council (FEC) president, visit Ljubljana. We have asked this because all of the Army's activities have been initiated and justified, and are still being justified, by the conclusions of the Federal Executive Council made under Premier Markovic. You will be informed about this meeting later."

Kucan ends his statement at 0946 GMT. He is followed by Slovene Assembly President France Bucar who gives reasons for calling the session of the Slovene Assembly in secrecy. According to him, the deputies were very firm in their stand that Slovenia should not deviate from the laws adopted by the parliament.

At 0951 GMT, Prime Minister Peterle addresses journalists saying that if what the Army was stating was true, then the shooting at the Slovene Assembly building (last night) would not have taken place and that "after mobilization in Serbia, additional mobilization in Bosnia would have also not taken place. I was informed about this half an hour ago by Bosnia Executive Council President Jure Pelivan."

Peterle also says that Slovene companies are still able to export their goods, that at the moment the supplies are sufficient to meet the needs of residents, that therefore there was no reason for panic, and that the Republic of Slovenia is assisting foreign tourists in leaving Slovenia by organizing special trains for them and their vehicles.

At 0955 GMT, Slovene Foreign Minister Dimitrij Rupel informs journalists about the letters Slovenia has sent to the United States, the EC, and other countries with regard to what is going on in Slovenia.

At 1001 GMT, Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin announces that the Slovene officials will answer journalists' questions.

Slovene Prime Minister Lojze Peterle is asked to comment on the latest ultimatum by the supreme command. He deems this ultimatum worrying in comparison with the ultimatum issued by the Fifth Military District commander the day before yesterday, and again voiced his concern about the statement which says that all means will be used by the Yugoslav People's Army to accomplish its goals. He says: "All means also implies chemical weapons. It is not unusual that a man in one of the key positions connected with the military chemical industry who, so far, has been in charge of this production, was recently replaced with an officer of Serbian nationality. Of course, we hope that the use of all means, which could include the use of chemical means, will not take place."

He also speaks about the Army hierarchy and the line of command breaking down, giving the examples of YPA troops in which junior officers took actions without the approval of their superiors.

In reply to the question about the existence of armed civilians in Ljubljana, Jelko Kacin again stresses that besides undercover agents of the Slovene Internal Affairs organs, there were no armed civilian militias in Ljubljana. He also confirms that an Army secret agent was killed in Ljubljana last night, although his identity was not known yet.

Further Details Reported

LD2906172391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 29 Jun (TANJUG)—Over 500 foreign and domestic journalists attended a press conference on the progress of events in Slovenia and last night's talks in Zagreb between the Slovene delegation and EC representatives. They were briefed by Slovene President Milan Kucan, Foreign Minister Dr. Dimitrij Rupel, and Information Minister Jelko Kacin, who answered numerous questions from journalists. Dr. Rupel then read a report on last night's talks in Zagreb and a letter from Pope John Paul II. Dr. Rupel emphasized that at an expanded session this morning the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia ratified the results of the talks in Zagreb.

In answer to a question from a "DELO" reporter, Milan Kucan stressed that there can be no question of withdrawing the decision adopted by the Slovene Assembly, because what is happening in Slovenia is war and human lives have been lost. Who gave the order to wage war is another question, Kucan emphasized. We also said that with Slovenia's declaration of independence, we do not wish radically to halt all courses of life, to stop the free movement of people, goods, and capital, nor to realize that independence in a way which would endanger security and peace in Europe.

In answer to a question about the nonfunctioning of the federal Presidency, Kucan emphasised that on 15 May, Dr. Drnovsek voted for Stipe Mesic, and the EC question about proclaiming the president of the SFRY Presidency cannot be addressed to us. As I learned last night in Zagreb, however, about Serbia's stand on proclaiming Mesic, I was told that Milosevic had stated that he would think about this when he hears what the Slovene and Croat stands are on the three questions being posed by the EC.

Kucan then said that they sent a letter to Jacques Poos and Jacques Santer last night in which they informed them about the situation in Slovenia and asked for the Twelve's international involvement.

After all, the fact that they were unable to come to Ljubljana and that we had difficulty coming to Zagreb proves that war is being waged in Slovenia. This is not a civil war, Kucan stressed. This is a matter of an aggression and an attack on the autonomy of a free state, Kucan said.

"We did not attack anyone; but Slovenia was attacked, and aggression and occupation was carried out against it by the Yugoslav Army."

Jelko Kacin, the republican minister for information, then said that although a cease-fire has been declared, Army units in Slovenia are not respecting it. Despite the declaration of the cease-fire, the Army is trying to take over some border crossings. Units of the Army and the federal police have taken over the Sezana border crossing. All of these are specific examples of the violation of the cease-fire in Slovenia, Kacin said.

Kucan said: I asked Generals Brovet and Kolsek, against whom were they were defending the state border? Their answer was that they were carrying out the decision of the Federal Executive Council (FEC). Kucan also said that last night in Zagreb the EC ministers gave pride of place precisely to the withdrawal of troops to their barracks and withdrawal of the Army from the territory of Slovenia, because unless this condition is fulfilled, everything else is superfluous for them.

In answer to a journalist's question, Kucan stressed that he sees no democratic way for Slovenia to become part of Yugoslavia. Slovenia can become that temporarily only if it is annexed, and plans for that do exist; however, it is well-known that this cannot be a solution, because after enforced annexation democratic processes will start again in Slovenia.

Kucan then said that it cannot be said today that fighting is continuing with the same intensity as yesterday. It is a fact that incidents are occurring, and that indicates that there is no readiness for any definitive withdrawal of the Army. Here we have a confrontation between David and Goliath, Kucan said. But it must be said that in Slovenia the Army encountered unarmed people, people who voted for the independence and autonomy of that selfsame Slovenia.

How many foreign citizens are there among those who have been killed in Slovenia? a foreign journalist asked. Kacin said they have no precise figures on this at present, and as soon as the casualties are identified this will be announced at once.

Kacin then explained in somewhat greater detail what the truce means. Every movement of an Army unit in the field must be separately agreed. We are today awaiting General Raseta' answer about when he will come to

Slovenia in person for us to hold negotiations on every unit of the Yugoslav Army which is in the field.

In conclusion, Milan Kucan informed the foreign and domestic journalists that he had talked with Federal Premier Markovic and General Stane Brovet today.

I briefed Markovic on everything that has been happening last night and this morning in Slovenia and warned him once again that military actions are still being carried out in Slovenia, referring here to the FEC decision. Kucan said: Markovic informed me that this will all be checked out, and at the same time he protested that last night Slovene television did not broadcast his statement in full.

General Brovet protested that Slovenia is preventing the Army from making contact with its units in the field, and also from getting supplies to them, Kucan said. I emphasized to General Brovet that what the Army is doing in Slovenia is occupation and war, Kucan said, adding that Brovet replied that this is the normal way for the Army to get to the points it has to seize.

Slovene Information Minister Views Situation

AU2906191591

[Editorial Report] Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene at 1516 GMT on 29 June carries a live relay of a news conference by Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin held in the Ljubljana Cankar Hall. The news conference is broadcast in progress and Kacin is heard saying the following:

"...in Ljubljana negotiations (?are being) held between Igor Bavcar, minister for internal affairs; Janez Jansa, minister for national defense; and General Raseta, deputy commander of the Fifth Army District in Zagreb. As we have already said and expected this morning, Gen. Raseta arrived in Ljubljana so that negotiations can open on technical details of maintaining the cease-fire. Unfortunately, they have not reached any specific result so far.

Gen. Raseta had prepared a 12 point proposal and promised that he would write it down and submit it as soon as possible. This would be a starting point for further coordination. As has been said, we have no other results of these otherwise long negotiations.

Meanwhile, however, officers of the Yugoslav Army continue to join the Slovene Territorial Defense, and I will read a statement made by Colonel Drago Brencic, who left the units of the Yugoslav Air Forces and Anti-Aircraft Defense yesterday."

Kacin then reads Col. Brencic's statement in which he says that he, "head of the 21st operational center of the Anti-Aircraft Defense unit, which defends the airspace of Slovenia and Istria," states that he "cannot perform his duties after what the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] has done in Slovenia, particularly using aviation. Attacks against civilian targets, the use of British-made cassette bombs, the destruction of property of the economy and the state of Slovenia, as well as unscrupulous attacks against civilian, freight, and personal vehicles that found themselves in columns along open roads are dishonorable and barbarian acts."

Kacin then reads the statement of the Slovene Information Ministry concerning a statement TANJUG carried from Zagreb this morning. "This statement claims that in its (?fighting) against the Yugoslav Army, the Slovene side used dum-dum ammunition. However, internal affairs organs and territorial defense organs of Slovenia have not, do not, and will never have dum-dum ammunition, because its production and use is contrary to documents signed by many states."

Kacin then invites journalists to ask questions. A Croatian radio journalist asks in Serbo-Croatian "why Ljubljana is completely occupied. In other words, one can walk only 200-300 meters around Cankar Hall. One can drive almost nowhere any longer. Is this for security reasons, or is something expected to happen?"

Kacin asks him about the verb used and the man corrects himself by saying "almost occupied by Territorial Defense, that is, protected by Territorial Defense." Kacin says Ljubljana is not occupied, but protected by Territorial Defense members "who are at the same time all its citizens. As you know, the standing composition of the Territorial Defense is limited to a good 300 members who are now (?being trained) in two educational centers. All others are reservists, and they are only Ljubljana citizens."

In reply to a question by a German journalist concerning the cease-fire and individual incidents, Kacin says that he may say that the cease-fire is holding. "We have several examples of larger violations and larger incidents, but we hope there will be fewer such incidents after the talks with Gen. Raseta today." Kacin goes on to say that "Not a single incident since 2100 [1900 GMT] last night happened at the will of the Slovene Territorial Defense. What was involved were movements of the YPA, which moved from previous positions. This was contrary to the agreement that should be in force as of 2100.

Asked by a Madrid journalist about armed civilians who are stopping people in the street, Kacin says that this is not likely. He continues: "We have Territorial Defense members who are all wearing Territorial Defense uniforms with its markings, so that they are clearly distinguished. We have members of the Internal Affairs organs and we also have Slovene citizens who are performing duties of national defense, but they are wearing a red ribbon on their sleeves with a clear marking of their affiliation. I am convinced that there is no one in Ljubljana in civilian clothes with no markings who would stop people. If there is still someone like that, than he is a member of the Yugoslav Army counterintelligence service. We know that several of its members are in the town, and we have been searching for them for some time already."

In reply to a question by an unidentified journalist about casualties in Slovenia, Kacin says: "In two days, 40 people have died on our territory."

Speaking about Serbian views on Mesic's election, Kacin says: "As concerns the general issue of the formation of the SFRY Presidency, our stand is that Slovenia is an autonomous and independent state and that the SFRY Presidency is Yugoslavia's problem, that is, the remainder of Yugoslavia that has appeared since the republics of Slovenia and Croatia became independent."

Answering a question by a journalist, Kacin says that "there is a very strong tank column that numbers 30 vehicles and the [words indistinct] most tense there. It is a column that arrived from the territory of the neighboring state, Croatia. At the moment it is still not moving, [words indistinct] switching on their engines and threatening to come closer.

"There were some shootings at the Brnik airport in the morning, the commander of the Yugoslav Army battalion was wounded and immediately hospitalized. At the same time, 13 members of federal organs, that is, police, and 20 Yugoslav Army soldiers were arrested.

"Thirty-two soldiers have surrendered themselves in Sezana. That would be all in fact. Perhaps also this information: Austrian Internal Minister Loeschnak visited the border with the state of Slovenia to view the damage at the Sentilj border crossing."

"As concerns the movements of tank columns from the direction of Zagreb," Kacin goes on to say, "this column coming from Zagreb is not coming closer for the time being. For the time being things are relatively peaceful."

In reply to a question by a FINANCIAL TIMES journalist, Kacin says that "as of 0600 [0400 GMT] 40 people had lost their lives on the territory of Slovenia. Twenty of them are Yugoslav Army members, four members of territorial defense, four members of internal affairs organs, and 12 civilians. As concerns the wounded, we have no data on civilians, but internal organs have five wounded, territorial defense has 32, and the Yugoslav Army 47." Kacin adds that casualties when columns of vehicles were (?raided) yesterday along roads toward Zagreb and toward border crossings with Austria, in Styria, were exclusively civilians. I can also say, off the cuff, that there have been more casualties; two soldiers were killed at the Italian border this morning."

In reply to a POLITIKA journalist about what the cease-fire means, Kacin says that it means "staying in former positions until experts agree on technical details of further solving the crisis."

In reply to a question on the Army's rescue service, Kacin says that "the Army has a medical service for its members, although the order that they had been given and had performed has put some units into an impossible position. Units that are cut off at the airport, 18 tanks that is, are in a very difficult position because there is no Army medical service there, so that civilian institutions are taking care of them."

In reply to question on possible mobilization, Kacin says that there is no need for that, but we have recently called up several recruits with special expertise, because we have acquired a large amount of arms and ammunition from the Yugoslav Army. Since they are more complicated systems, we have called up operators of armor-piercing and anti-aircraft weapons, as well as armored vehicles drivers, because we gained several armored vehicles as well."

Further on, in reply to another question, Kacin says that "as concerns mobilization in the Republic of Serbia, Kacin says that "we have all the data and all the arguments to enable us to reiterate that many reserve units are being activated on the territory of the Republic of Serbia."

At 1612 GMT, the live relay is interrupted while Slovene Defense Minister Janez Jansa is expected to arrive to Cankar Hall.

At 1617 GMT, the live relay resumes with Kacin introducing Janez Jansa who speaks about his talks with Gen. Raseta.

Jansa is heard saying that "Gen. Raseta arrived in Ljubljana with [words indistinct] in which he brought 12 points, that is, conditions, for the realization of yesterday's (?truce)." Jansa goes on to read the points and the Slovene replies to them:

"The first point: The (?return) of the dead and wounded. Our reply: If that has not been done already, there is no problem concerning the return of the dead, but not of the wounded unless they want this themselves. Namely many of those people who are in civilian hospitals say that they do not want to be transferred to military hospitals.

"The second point: We demand normal living conditions for the so-called Yugoslav Army. Our reply: These normal conditions will probably be negotiated about when all units that are still in combat positions are in the barracks and in the way and in conformity with conditions that we have set for the realization of the (?truce).

"The third point demands [word indistinct] of infrastructure, among all post, telephone, and telegraph services. Our reply: This is also possible to agree about immediately when all units from combat positions return to barracks in conformity with the conditions we have set. We have clearly said that when hostilities cease [words indistinct]. As others' demands regarding infrastructure are concerned, we can agree on that after the situation on the battlefield is solved.

[The fourth point:] "The production of supplies for Army units under conditions that some Army [word indistinct] have with some enterprises. This question will be solved immediately after the question of military damage is solved.

"The fifth point demands [word indistinct] of arms, material, technical devices, and other confiscated devices. Our stand is that we can negotiate on this when the question of military damage is solved in principle.

"Sixth point: The release of prisoners. Our stand is that we can negotiate on that (?in correlation) with the demand of the state of Slovenia that all its remaining citizens be immediately released from the Yugoslav Army units.

"Seventh point: Establishment of unhampered flow of communications for the supply of the units, including the possibility of helicopters flying over. Our reply: As concerns the necessary supplies of the units, we shall solve the problem in the field. [words indistinct] no movements in the air, because the agreement on a truce was that there should be no movements, particularly not of helicopters.

"The eighth point was the most controversial and [words indistinct] and this is why I am stressing it in particular: The return of the border status to that status before the effective authority was taken over at the proclamation of Slovenia's autonomy; this is demanded by the decision of the Federal Executive Council, which means that they demand the same the thing as the reason for the aggression. Our reply: In conformity with what was agreed in Zagreb yesterday, this [words indistinct]. This point is [words indistinct] such demands are set by military authorities and not civilian.

"Ninth point: Compliance with the cease-fire. This is the only point about which we agreed completely. Our side agrees that there will be no use of force, fire, or firearms, except if [words indistinct] it is necessary to neutralize the positions of the opponent in various cases.

"Tenth point: Release of units from blockade. Our reply: All units of the Yugoslav Army on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia are under blockade and were put under blockade as of the moment when the Yugoslav Army Air Forces raided civilian targets yesterday. This blockade is in conformity with the agreement that after 2100 [1900 GMT] yesterday evening [words indistinct] and those units that were under blockade are still in these positions. At the same time, this blockade represents a guarantee for us that the conditions of the truce will be respected.

Our [word indistinct] is that this question be solved, because this question, although it technically has key importance for solving the present situation, still makes this and other conflicts possible, which are also undeliberate. Our proposal is as follows: All Yugoslav Army units that are under blockade outside of military facilities, which means in combat positions and in communications, can move to the nearest barracks or the nearest Army facility. Meanwhile, we will ensure their security and officers may retain personal weapons. This is not surrender, but only a guarantee that withdrawals that will thereby be carried out will not turn into [word indistinct] military activity.

"If agreement is reached about the tenth point, then one can hold agreements and negotiate about all the other points, except for point eight, which is political and demands [words indistinct].

"Eleventh point: They demand that there should be no measures against families of active military personnel. Our [word indistinct] is that there have been no measures taken against members of the military personnel or members of their families in Slovenia or against civilian persons—in brief—against any persons in the service of the occupation Army. We asked to be given exact data on [words indistinct] who were maltreated so that we could take measures against offenders in conformity with the principles of the law-governed state, but we were not given this data. We asked the general for a written document, but he said that they would send place names where this happened. [words indistinct]

"Twelfth point: Release of the organs of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs. As you know, the units of the internal affairs organs of the Republic of Slovenia and the territorial defense arrested a large number of members of the so-called special brigade of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, including the brigade's commander and [words indistinct] military prisoners in conformity with international conventions.

Finally, Gen. Raseta expressed a conviction and readiness to continue negotiations about all problems. We expressed pleasure at such a stand."

Jansa ends his statement at 1631 GMT.

Foreign Minister Explains Position to EC

LD3006181291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, June 30 (TANJUG)—Slovenian Foreign Minister Dr Dimitrij Rupel today sent a letter to President of the Council of Ministers of the European Community (E.C.) Jacques Poos in which he set out that Slovenian President Kucan at a meeting with a delegation of the E.C. in Zagreb last Friday 'quite clearly said that Slovenia cannot revoke its decision on independence.'

President Kucan only expressed readiness for Slovenia to wait with regard to taking further steps in the implementation of its statehood and that it is in no way ready to revoke its adopted decisions, Rupel sets out in the message.

Rupel also informed Minister Poos that 'aggressive and repressive activities continue in Slovenia.'

Peterle: Some Issues Still To Be Resolved

LD0107212291 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2000 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Slovene Prime Minister Lojze Peterle has sent a letter to the president of the Yugoslav Presidency in which he informs him of the results of the talks which the Slovene political leadership had in Ljubljana with Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic. Slovene government press spokesman (Janez Pizer) has told us that Lojze Peterle drew attention to the fact that the other side has not yet set up a negotiating group, whereas some issues have to be resolved now, for instance supplies for the men in their barracks or on the positions where they have remained since the cease-fire.

Pucnik Believes Army Will Not Withdraw

AU0207074791 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 0700 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Interview with Joze Pucnik, president of the Slovene Demos opposition alliance, by Gerhard Seifried; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Seifried] Dr. Pucnik, do you believe the Yugoslav People's Army will return to the barracks, and if so, until what date?

[Pucnik] I would like to believe it, but I do not really believe it. There are many reasons for my doubts. First of all, a uniform high command of the Army presumably no longer exists. Second, it is not certain that individual commanders would obey such a high command, and third, the situation of the Army units is clearly characterized by disintegration phenomena. The Army is disintegrating, but this process may extend over a longer period. In the meantime, very painful things might happen to all of us, and particularly to the Slovenes.

[Seifried] An agreement has been achieved between the Slovene leadership and the Yugoslav prime minister. Slovenia now insists that the soldiers should leave their weapons behind.

[Pucnik] The issue of the weapons is not so important for us. What is important for us is that the weapons that were used against us in the past few days should not be aimed at us once more in a few weeks' time. This is the problem. The preconditions to ensure this do not exist. There is the problem of Markovic's authority. What can Markovic still promise in connection with the Army? I would say Mr. Markovic no longer controls this Army. A long time ago, the Federal Government ceased to be an authority to which this Army would listen.

Assembly President Fears More Fighting

AU0107214191 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 2025 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Studio interview with Slovene Assembly President France Bucar by Robert Hochner in Vienna on 1 July—live]

[Text] [Hochner] Good evening, how was your journey to our studios?

[Bucar] Thank you, it was quite pleasant, it took me a bit longer than expected.

[Hochner] And you are no longer upset with the Austrian authorities for stopping you at the border.

[Bucar] It was nothing, I only arrived a little late.

[Hochner] President, your country, your republic has gone through stormy, dangerous, war-like times ....

[Bucar] .... they are not over yet ....

[Hochner] This is what I wanted to ask you. What will come next? Do you think that the cease-fire will be observed or—as somebody who is familiar with the two conflicting parties—do you expect more fighting?

[Bucar] I fear that there will be more fighting. Even today, several aircraft and helicopters flew across our positions, shot at our people, and some were injured. From the Army's point of view this is no surprise. The Army is—well, I cannot speak for the Army, but this is my view—the Army has been defeated in Slovenia. And now the Army wants to somehow get out of this dead-end, so to speak. According to the cease-fire agreement, the Army must withdraw to the barracks. Our position is: Yes, we are ready to permit that, but without arms.

[Hochner] President, I do not want to accuse Slovenia of anything—after all it was the party that was attacked. Nevertheless, if Slovenia were to strictly observe the cease-fire agreement, which ruled that the units—those that remained, one has to add—return to their barracks with their arms, then the danger of a new flare-up of fighting would be much smaller.

[Bucar] Quite the contrary.

[Hochner] Then the troops would be back in the barracks even now.

[Bucar] No, no. If the troops leave their current positions, then—in my opinion—the majority of them will not return to their barracks at all. All Croats, naturally all Slovenes, and also the Albanians will not return to the barracks but go home. If we were to permit the Army to withdraw and take all their arms along, then, after this three-month period, the Serbs will call all their units to the barracks, and we will be in a worse position than we are today.

[Hochner] President, while you answered my last question, I received an urgent news agency message saying that the general staff in Belgrade threatens to continue the fighting. The reason that is given are the severe violations of international law by the Slovene authorities and Territorial Forces in particular regarding the treatment of soldiers and wounded. Is Slovenia not seeking a confrontation with the Federal Army that it cannot possibly win? The first battle, so to speak, was won by Slovenia, was won by the Territorial Defense. If this conflict were to develop into a confrontation with the entire Army, Slovenia is bound to lose.

[Bucar] Of course, we know that. However, we have no other alternative. The Serb Army, I mean the Yugoslav

Army [laughs] offers us no other alternative than to assume its position, which means losing what we have so far achieved. On the other hand, we will remain without any protection anyway.

[Hochner] Mr. President, the EC and the CSCE have intervened. There were mediatory efforts and a break of three months. How does your country assess this break? Is Slovenia prepared to desist from everything that can be regarded as a further step toward independence for three months? The main question is: What will Slovenia do in three months?

[Bucar] Well, we agreed to this period of three months. However, we said that we would not go back by three months, but that the period of three months starts now. That means that we declared our independence, not only by a political declaration, but by a constitutional law. That is to say, none of the Slovene functionaries is authorized to go back from this position. This is out of the question. Precisely our President Kucan, who participated in the talks with the three foreign ministers, was abused very much in Slovenia, even by deputies who believe that he gave away our victory and betrayed his homeland. However, he only took the position that from now on no steps would be taken in the future without any consideration for the others and without talks. So far, this has not been the case. But the Serbs or the Federal Government interpret this differently and say that we have to go back. This means a difference between us and the Croats. The Croats declared their independence, but they put all the prepared laws into the refrigerator, so to speak, while we implemented our independence. We occupied the border posts.

[Hochner] This is precisely what I wanted to ask you, Mr. President. There are voices who say that Slovenia provoked the Army's attack because it occupied the border posts, which are actually a federal affair. My question is: Considering that the State Presidium said tonight that the borders, for example, with Austria and Italy, are a federal affair, is Slovenia prepared to recognize the federal authority along its borders? Or will Slovenia continue to take the view that Slovenia's borders, for example, with Austria, are the Slovenes' business?

[Bucar] My answer is completely clear: This is a Slovene affair. Otherwise, our independence would only be a game.

[Hochner] Mr. President, one final question: How much is your country's independence worth since it is not recognized by anybody and the EC puts massive pressure on Yugoslavia, on the central government, to guarantee the unity of the state in some form?

[Bucar] Well, here I have to say that the recognition is only a consequence of the so-called effective assumption of authority on our territory. This is recognized by international law. That is to say, if we want to become a real state, we have to control the border checkpoints and other things. The so-called effectiveness will not be achieved by this alone. However, this is a first step. If we do not implement this, there will be no hope that we will be recognized everywhere.

[Hochner] Mr. President, in the whole of Europe, not only in your country, people are now asking themselves whether the secession of your country, Slovenia, from Yugoslavia can still take place peacefully if the whole of Europe helps and provides economic help. Or is for you a conflict with Serbia and the Federal Army unavoidable?

[Bucar] Yes. This is a very delicate question, I must say. Not now, but as early as one year ago, we offered to talk with the Yugoslav authorities on our independence as a partner with equal rights and, in addition, on a confederation or any form of a community. However, so far we have not been taken seriously. The Yugoslav authorities did not react at all to our offers.

[Hochner] Mr. President, thank you very much for your visit and good luck.

Peterle Sends Letters on Commission, Aggression

LD0107211391 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2000 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Slovene Prime Minister Lojze Peterle today sent letters to Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Ante Markovic and President of the Yugoslav Presidency Stipe Mesic. We are broadcasting the full text of the letters:

I must state that you did not comply with our agreement yesterday whereby the FEC should appoint its part of the commission in connection with the cessation of fighting following the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] aggression against Slovenia. Instead of getting an FEC decision and communication, I received a communication from the commander of the Fifth Army area, Colonel General Konrad Kolsek. He gave me of the names of the members of the aforementioned commission. In our view, such a commission as presently set up cannot perform the extremely demanding task, and we demand that the FEC should appoint its part of the commission in keeping with the agreement arrived at yesterday.

In addition, I would like to inform you that the decision to supply the aggressor YPA units by helicopter is only a pretext for continuing the aggression against Slovenia because in several places shots were fired from the helicopters at civilians—in Vrhnika, Kranj, and Slovenska Bistrica. The helicopters again used Red Cross insignia. We have already informed the International Red Cross organization.

We expect you to exercise all your authority to ensure that this latest escalation of a hostile attitude toward Slovenia is immediately terminated.

In his accompanying note Prime Minister Lojze Peterle stresses that not only were helicopters used, but other air units as well were supposedly supplying the YPA units. In fact, this is a pretext to continue the aggression against Slovenia.

Kucan Rejects Retraction of Independence

AU0207091891 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0900 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Slovene President Milan Kucan has rejected retracting his republic's declaration of independence. Following talks with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Klagenfurt, Austria, Kucan said that the proclamation of Slovenia's sovereignty can only be put out of effect by referendum. Genscher will also meet with Croatia's President Franjo Tudjman. Whether the meeting will take place in Ljubljana, as planned, is still unclear.

BORBA Says Kucan 'Needed a War'

LD3006193591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 30 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav daily BORBA on Sunday writes that President Milan Kucan and other leaders in Slovenia seem to find a break of the war games in that Yugoslav republic unsuitable.

The paper recalls that 1,990 Yugoslav Army troops were sent to secure the borders of Yugoslavia, which alone is recognised as a subject of intenational law. Their intention was to carry their task without incidents or use of force, says the paper.

Kucan, who was informed about all this timely and in detail, "set an ambush for the Army," says the paper, adding that "he and his government needed a war."

With a battle cry, Kucan mobilised 30,000 members of Slovenia's Territorial Defence and 3,000 policemen, says the paper. "He calls on them to kill," writes BORBA.

Kucan now claims that Slovenia has won, notes the paper wondering - whom. [sentence as received]

"Does he, as a politician who wants to bring his people into Europe, believe that there can be a winner in war events in Slovenia, or, maybe, he wants to profit by the conflict politically, without asking for a price in human lives," writes BORBA.

Slovene Deputy Minister Views Developments

LD2906182991 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Interview with Zoran Thaler, deputy secretary of the Slovene Republican Secretariat for International Cooperation, by Peter Nyaradi on 29 June; place not given—Thaler speaks in vernacular with superimposed Hungarian translation provided by Nyaradi; recorded]

[Text] [Nyaradi] Mr. Thaler, as Slovenia's deputy foreign minister, you participated in the talks between the Slovene and Croatian presidents held at dawn today in Zagreb with the EC representatives. What happened there, and why did news spread that a kind of agreement had been reached which promotes a peaceful settlement?

[Thaler] A huge amount of contradictory news surrounds the negotiations. The confusion is obviously caused by the fact that only one issue was singled out among all the issues in the negotiations, namely that there was an agreement between the Slovenian and Croatian presidents, whereas even this is not true because the situation in the two countries is not identical. Slovenia is at war, whereas Croatia is not.

Despite this, we appreciate highly the visit of the troika of Luxembourg as it contributed to the establishment of a cease-fire. I must add immediately, however, that the Yugoslav People's Army is not adhering to the agreement. On the contrary, it is attacking more frequently or preparing for a more comprehensive assault. We have news that reserves are being mobilized in Serbia and that battleships are being sent from Split against Slovenia.

[Nyaradi] Does this mean that the Zagreb agreement of dawn today is no longer valid?

[Thaler] We would like it to remain valid but, as I have said, there are many misunderstandings about it. It was not some kind of thorough negotiation—there was simply not time left for that. Regarding the three conditions raised by the EC, we replied to the first one that we accept the cease-fire with an unambiguous yes. We added that we will do this despite the fact that it wasn't us who started the use of force, as in the first two days we offered only passive resistance. We did not use weapons.

The second condition was that we should postpone the declaration of secession. President Kucan replied that Slovenia will not withdraw this under any circumstances, especially not after what happened in the past three days. The only thing we are willing to negotiate about is that this process should be a gradual one and that it should not take place at once.

The third condition was that we should sort out Yugoslav affairs within three months and that we should take the interests of the community. Well, there was nothing to say to this because it is no longer the affair of Slovenia, just as the other fact is not—whether the Croatian representative will be the president of the other Yugoslav states or not. We do not oppose the appointment of President Stipe Mesic.

[Nyaradi] In other words, you have decided once and for all to break with the southern Slavic peoples' community?

[Thaler] Three days ago we declared this clearly and added at the time that we were ready to negotiate about the future with the community of independent southern Slav states; but by now I must say that I am—to put it mildly—somewhat skeptical even regarding this. The brutal occupation makes this practically impossible.

[Nyaradi] How would you describe the position of independent Slovenia? What kind of status will this state have between Italy, Hungary, Austria, and Serbia?

[Thaler] Well, a few days ago I would have said that near the end of the 20th century this cannot be an issue, for we hardly have to fear any kind of military or other type of aggressive intention of occupation in this region. Since then, the situation has changed; but we have proved that we are not afraid of any aggression. A new, independent state with equal rights has been born in this region of Europe, the independent Slovenia (?which is capable of survival).

[Nyaradi] Then how should we redesign the map? Will there be an independent Slovenia, Croatia, and a kind of third state grouping made up of the rest of Yugoslavia?

[Thaler] This question befits a fortune teller; but putting the joke aside, it is impossible to see at the moment. What is certain is that in the future Slovenia will feature on the map as an independent, sovereign state.

[Nyaradi] This is the last question. How will you defend yourselves if the military action against Slovenia continues?

[Thaler] We have no choice but to continue to defend ourselves by military means. My feeling is that we shall resist to the last; but in my view, international public opinion should exert more determined pressure on the commanders in Belgrade to end the aggression against Slovenia at last. In our view, however, a more serious set of sanctions should be applied against them, to be more precise, against those who are waging war and who lead the regime there.

Kucan: Markovic Does Not Control Army

LD0107185891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 1 (TANJUG)—Slovenia's President Milan Kucan said today that the European Community (EC) will "on Tuesday and Wednesday send military observers to monitor the cease-fire" in this Yugoslav republic, the scene of recent clashes between Yugoslav Army units and the Slovenian territorial defence.

The army was deployed in Slovenia according to a decision by the Federal Government to protect Yugoslavia's borders following the June 25 decision by the Slovenian parliament on the republic's independence from Yugoslavia.

After four days of fighting, a three-member EC delegation arrived in Yugoslavia to mediate between the conflicting sides.

Kucan told a press conference in Ljubljana today that the European twelve do not demand that Slovenia and Croatia (which also proclaimed its independence) "give up the legitimate aspirations of their peoples," but only "a peaceful settlement to the current Yugoslav crisis."

The Yugoslav Army yesterday and today mobilized "over 200,000" reservists in Serbia and Bosnia-Hercegovina, Slovenia's president said and added that a halt of mobilization was one of the conditions for a cease-fire.

Kucan underscored that in Yugoslavia in conflict are three and not two sides, i.e. that the army is not controlled by Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic.

The Slovenian president said he is "convinced' that the "army should permanently be excluded from the search for a solution to the Yugoslav crisis to enable this search to be a democratic one."

Assembly Condemns Army's 'Brutal Aggression'

LD3006093691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0630 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, June 30 (TANJUG)—The Assembly of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia last night rejected the Federal Army's conditions and decided to stand by its decision on independence.

At the emergency session, the assembly reviewed "the situation following the declaration of independence and the aggression of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia on the basis of the Federal government's decision," it was said.

"The Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia most strongly condemns the brutal aggression of the Yugoslav Army and Federal organs on the territory of the republic of Slovenia and resolutely rejects the ultimatums of the aggressor."

The statement stresses that the Slovenian Assembly will stand by the adopted documents on independence. All state bodies of the republic were instructed to "persist in the implementation of the adopted decisions."

The statement underscores the wish to carry out the Assembly's decision "by agreement and gradually" on condition that the YPA and Federal interior affairs organs "consistently observe the ceasefire and meet the demand to return to their barracks."

The Slovenian Assembly called on the European Community to immediately send observers to Slovenia and thereby "secure observance of the agreements reached."

Slovenia Calls For EC Observers

LD3006033291 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0250 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] We received the stands of the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia a few minutes ago regarding the political and security position of the Republic of Slovenia.

At its emergency session on the evening of 29 June 1991, the Slovene Assembly examined the situation following its declaration of independence and the aggression of the Yugoslav Army on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. The Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia has acquainted itself with the report of Milan Kucan, president of the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia; Lojze Peterle, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia; Defense Minister Janez Jansa, and Foreign Minister Dimitrij Rupel. It paid tribute to the victims by observing a minute of silence and adopted the following stands:

1. The Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia expresses its praise to all the citizens, members of the Territorial Defense, and police force of the Republic of Slovenia for their brave and successful defense of the country.

2. The Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia has adopted and approved reports on the activities of the president of the Republic of Slovenia and the Executive Council of the Republic of Slovenia, about which it was informed.

3. The Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia insists on the adopted documents on its process of independence and charges all the republic's state bodies with the task of persevering in implementing the adopted decisions.

4. The Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia stresses once again that it wants to implement its decisions in a political and democratic way. It is willing to carry out further acts of dissociation gradually and by agreement, provided the Yugoslav Army and the federal organs for internal affairs consistently comply with the conditions of the agreed cease-fire.

5. The Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia agrees with the stand of the president of the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia expressed in regard to his talks with the representatives of the European Community 12 in Zagreb. At the same time, it calls on the twelve to immediately send observers, thus ensuring that the adopted agreements will be abided by.

6. The Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia suggests to the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia and charges the Executive Council and the assembly's working bodies, particularly the Commission for Foreign Relations, with the task of taking into account the proposals of deputies following this debate.

Demos Leader Rejects Suspending Independence

LD2906175391 Hamburg DPA in German 1709 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade (DPA)—The Republic of Slovenia, which has split away from Yugoslavia, is not, under any circumstances, prepared to suspend for three months its independence proclaimed on Tuesday. This was said by Joze Pucnik, chairman of the Slovene government coalition (Demos), to DPA on Saturday evening in a telephone conversation from Belgrade. Neither the Slovene government nor assembly are prepared for that since, as a result of the referendum last December, they are committed to it. At that time, over 90 percent of Slovenes voted for independence.

Slovenia is prepared, however, to forgo for three months "the planned takeover of further competences" from the Federal Yugoslav Government, to make talks possible. "Customs and the safeguarding of the borders remain the concern, however, of Slovenia," Pucnik insisted. Slovenia has "already regained two-thirds of all border crossing points to Italy, Austria, and Hungary from the Yugoslav Army," the "Demos" chairman claimed. Through the massive deployment of the military Belgrade tried to place customs and border protection under federal control, after Slovenia had taken them over last Tuesday. Because of Slovenia's hard attitude "I do not expect anything good", Pucnik said.

Fighting in Slovenia, Croatian Border Noted

AU0207113691 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 1100 GMT 2 Jul 91

[By Malte Olschewski and Yugoslavia correspondent Friedrich Orter]

[Text] [Olschewski] On a road in the forest near Krakova, federal Army tanks encountered a roadblock and started shooting. The federal Army also used the Air Force. Camera teams were running for their lives. The federal Army advanced in battle formation. Serious fighting took place, resulting in dead and injured on both sides.

At the moment, a convoy of 12 combat tanks is moving in from Croatia to help the besieged soldiers. Subsequently, the fighting is spreading. According to the latest reports, the village of Brezice at the Slovene-Croatian border has been destroyed. Fighting is also reportedly going on around a large oil storage tank.

[Announcer] We have just received an AFP report on the fighting: The Yugoslav federal Army has announced that it will respond with all available means to the unilateral violations of the cease-fire by the Slovene Territorial Defense Forces. In addition, the federal Yugoslav authorities accuse the Slovenes of inhuman guerrilla methods.

Our correspondent Friedrich Orter was right in the middle of the tank battle north of Novo Mesto, which we have just seen. Here is his report:

[Orter] There was heavy fighting this morning in the Slovene-Croatian border area, 30 km from Zagreb. Federal Army planes are bombing Slovene Territorial Defense Forces positions, roadblocks are being blown up, grenade fragments are flying hundreds of meters. The Slovene Territorial Defense Forces shot up 12 federal Army tanks, which then started to burn.

It was shortly after 1000 when the Air Force flew its brutal mission here at the Slovene-Croatian border. One of the Fifth Army District's bases is here in Mokronog; 25,000 liters of gasoline, oil, and kerosene are stored here. It has been threatened that this storage tank will be blown up.

Some federal Army soldiers are surrendering. Here, too, there have reportedly been several dead and injured.

At the moment it is not possible to go from here to the Krsko nuclear power plant, which is 30 km away, where there are also heavy battles taking place. All through the morning the noise of cannon fire could be heard in the Slovene-Croatian border area.

Slovene Officials Arrest Federal Army Colonel

LD0107083491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2113 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jun (TANJUG)—Five members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Slovenia have violently attacked and arrested Dragan Radevic, a lieutenant colonel in the Yugoslav Peoples' Army, the information department of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense announces.

Lt. Col. Dragan Radevic, who is attending a higher military school in Belgrade and is serving in Vrhnika, spent the weekend with his family in the place where he is doing his service. Last night in civilian clothes he went out with his wife into the town, and in front of the building housing members of the Slovene ministry of Internal Affairs they overpowered him, handcuffed him and led him off to prison.

Slovenia Claims 1,277 YPA Personnel Captured

LD0107192291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1812 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 1 (TANJUG)—Slovenian Information Minister Jelko Kacin said on Monday that over the past five days the Territorial Defence units of this Yugoslav republic have taken prisoner 1,277 officers, soldiers and civilians employed in the Yugoslav Army [YPA].

Seven hundred and 82 soldiers and officers of the army, mostly Slovenes, have defected, Kacin told a press conference in Ljubljana.

He declined to reveal the number killed in the five-day clashes between the Yugoslav Army and the Slovenian Territorial Defence, advising those interested to inquire at the Red Cross of Slovenia.

Forty-eight members of the army, 26 members of the Slovenian Territorial Defence and 23 civilians, including two foreigners, were wounded in the clashes, said Kacin.

The clashes began after the Federal Government sent the army to Slovenia to protect the Yugoslav state borders after the Slovenian parliament adopted a declaration of independence on June 25.

Kacin reiterated Slovenia's stand that the "withdrawal of army units from Slovenia must be carried out under control."

The "controversial issues," including a decision on whether the army units will withdraw with or without their arms, "will be decided by an inter-governmental commission, to include representatives of Slovenia and the Federal Government."

Kacin said that Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic has accepted this solution.

POLITIKA on 'Disgrace' of Army Actions

LD0207120491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0923 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—Belgrade POLITIKA daily comments that the units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), sent to occupy Yugoslavia's state border, have carried out their orders incompletely, losing their face and suffering heavy losses.

Painful events in Slovenia will be analyzed long afterwards, but one thing is clear even now, the commentary said.

The one who has planned the occupation of border-crossings in Slovenia has failed in several main points: in estimating the reaction of the Slovenian Territorial Defence, in structuring the JNA units engaged in the task and in completely defensive attitude towards the propaganda-psychological actions, the commentary assessed.

If the Federal Executive Council has set a task of capturing the borders to the Army and then limited its manner of action, the Army should not have accepted it, the commentary said.

The Army should have told the politicians that they, themselves, "peacefully capture the borders by an olive branch in their hands," and to send to the advanced posts Deputy Prime Minister Zivko Pregl and other Slovenians in the government who had voted for troops deployment on the borders and resigned afterwards.

Demagogy of politicians has culminated. "But also has the artlessness of the officers who had allowed the politicians to disgrace them in the eyes of the domestic and foreign public," POLITIKA said.

"It is better not to talk about what the parents of the killed and wounded JNA officers and soldiers think," the commentary said.

The commentary put a series of questions: Why did the tanks use only asphalt roads, why were the tanks left without fuel after only two days, what happaned to the support to the columns of tanks, which have set off for the border.

Why were the helicopters unable to approach the armoured units, due to the anti-aircraft defence. Why did not the aircraft break the defence. Who prevented the war air force and anti-aircraft defence from doing so for several times.

Some one has to be responsible for all those failures, some one has to give an explanation. Or, will everything remain as it has been so far, POLITIKA said.

Demands have been heard in the public that the defence minister and other ministers in the Federal Government resign.

Press Roundup on Armed Clashes in Slovenia

LD0207124791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1115 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) "has experienced defeat in Slovenia," as the "leadership of the federal Army has underestimated the Slovenian will-power and firmness to accomplish the state independence," as the daily DELO published in the Slovenian capital Ljubljna writes.

"The federal Army has lost firm ground also in the Republic of Croatia which has refused to send its conscripts to the JNA," DELO says and warns of a danger that the JNA could become the "Serbian-Montenegrin" army, which "would be of no guarantee for peace."

"The idea of 'blue helmets' of sorts being deployed in Slovenia and perhaps in some other Yugoslav territories is therefore not completely unreal and senseless," DELO concludes.

The weekly DANAS, published in the Croatian capital of Zagreb, in the latest edition puts a question: "Is Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic leaving the Yugoslav political drama as a Don Quixote, a rejected figure or an at last unmasked dictator."

DANAS warns that, by signing a decision on tha "JNA's bloody intervention in Slovenia," Markovic "last week ended his mission as the prime minister of a non-existing state."

The daily DNEVNIK, published in the capital of the Province of Vojvodina, Novi Sad, says "JNA members were sent to the border-crossings in Slovenia as moving targets in a fair rifle-range."

"The latest 'peace agreement', reached under the E.C. auspices or dictate, is actually a betrayal of Yugoslavia," since "persons, who should be called to answer for acts of treason and armed rebellion, will participate in negotiations," DNEVNIK says.

Chief of the JNA medical management Gen. Vladimir Petrovic said on Monday evening that members of the Slovenian territorial defence did not respect the Geneva Convention on the wounded and POWs.

In a news programme on Belgrade Television, Gen. Vojvodic [name as received] pointed out the examples of obstructing aid to reach the wounded soldiers. He said these "were not accidental cases, but a doctrinary [as received] approach which must have astonished everybody."

The daily POBJEDA published in the Montenegrin capital Titograd says that the "entire burden of the past [words indistinct] manipulated, because it was under the command of the incomplete Yugoslav state Presidency at one time and Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic at another."

Information Minister on Ljubljana Air-Raid

AU0207150091 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1244 GMT 2 July 91

[Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin report on Ljubljana air-raid alarm—live]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] What is the news regarding the air-raid alarm in Ljubljana?

[Kacin] We are talking about three separate things that simultaneously occurred in the air space of Ljubljana. An airplane flew at high speed and tried to break the sound barrier above the city. This high explosion is therefore partially the result of this attempt to break the sound barrier. At the same time, it is also true that the plane dropped combat load [borbeni tovor] at Ljubljana Castle. Three smaller missiles have landed at the Castle but there is no great damage done. As concerns the smoke that some people saw around Metalka [department store in the center of the city]—this resulted from the heat flares that were dropped [toplotne vabe]. Slovene anti-aircraft defenses uses heat-seeking infra red (?combat) 2M rockets that follow a heat source. [passage omitted] Simultaneously with heat flares, the airplane also tried to break the sound barrier and dropped a combat load upon the Castle. Whether this load consisted of bombs or grenades we do not yet know.

[Announcer] Can I ask you the this: Our correspondent, Bozo Trubar, reported that the explosion was the result of a shot from the anti-aircraft defense?

[Kacin] So far, this information has not been confirmed yet, as soon as we get it, I will report further.

[passage omitted]

[Kacin] All this must be understood as an attempt to frighten the residents of Ljubljana. This over-flight and the shooting did not have great effect. There were no victims—of course, the people got frightened, that is to say, that was the attackers wish.

[Announcer] Do you think that the aim of this attack was to damage the relay station of Radio Slovenia?

[Kacin] Well, today they have been selectively attacking many relay stations. The victims of the attack was Krvavec relay station, Boc relay station, and Domzale relay station. The Domzale relay station was hit by the aircraft cannon but it still works at the same strength as before. [passage omitted]

Army Threatens 'Massive and Fierce' Attack

LD0107181591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] The Command Staff of the SFRY Armed Forces today issued the following statement: The Command Staff of the SFRY Armed Forces informs the Yugoslav public that the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] personnel, commands, units and institutions on the territory of Slovenia are in an exceptionally difficult situation. Organs of authority and armed formations on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia behave as if they were an enemy occupying force. The methods used in the ruthless attacks on YPA members and their families were never used even by fascist formations and are forbidden by international and other laws.

Assistance to the wounded and injured is denied, so-called dumdum bullets are being used, and food and water supplies withheld. YPA personnel and members of their families are being arrested in the streets, their apartments are being ransacked, explosives planted, and their children and family members are being taken hostage. Other most monstrous and heinous acts are being committed.

The task carried out by the YPA was completed within the stipulated deadline and with relatively few casualties. The biggest losses occured after the agreed upon cease-fire. This clearly illustrates the unscrupulous methods of the armed formations of the Republic of Slovenia and those who give the orders.

At all times the Army was treated as if it were an occupying force. The YPA units, which were deployed to carry out not only their own task but also a task on a bigger scale using all the resources at their disposal, did not wish to and could not behave according to the rules of an occupying force.

In view of the fact that they carried out a task that was in keeping with our Constitution and were acting on orders from the top SFRY organs, the YPA units did not expect to encounter this sort of attitude. Anyone with common sense, including the supreme command staff that has at all times supported and continues to support a peaceful and democratic resolution of the crisis—including the secession of the Republic of Slovenia, if that is its decision and in its goal—could never have expected something like this to happen. This was our big mistake.

A small section of Army personnel and units involved in the task of securing the state border on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, mostly officers and men of Slovene nationality, reneged on their oath and betrayed their comrades and units. The negative consequences of this behavior were inevitable.

Proceeding from the agreements and the need to prevent further bloodshed on both sides, the Supreme Command Staff accepted the proposed cease-fire. The agreement reached on this matter can apply, however, only if the cease-fire is mutual, if the YPA units are allowed to return to their barracks without any hindrance with simultaneous withdrawal of the armed units of the Republic of Slovenia, and if the captured YPA members and their commands, units, and institutions are immediately assured of food, water and electricity (?supplies). The cease-fire ceases (?to apply) the moment [words indistinct] basic food supplies with the use of air and (?other) YPA resources.

The Slovene leadership has been informed that any attempt to jeopardize this operation will be countered by a massive and fierce [rigorozan] attack. This will also happen if all the parts of the (?cease-fire agreement) are not being complied with.

The failure of a section of the units involved in the execution of this task, to which [words indistinct] does not signify a failure of the YPA. At this point, most YPA personnel express their resolve to discharge honorably their duty in defending the country, including [words indistinct] immediately forthcoming.

The YPA units are at the highest level of combat readiness. (?Demobilization) of certain units has been carried out. The responsibility of appropriate YPA officers is being investigated and [words indistinct] measures and other necessary measures have already been taken and will be taken to ensure efficient Army activity, now and in the future. Every deception and betrayal is of short duration, as will shortly be proven.

Permission Given To Return Fire

AU0107183191 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 1730 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Franz Klinger report from Spielfeld]

[Text] According to news agency reports and information from Radio Slovenia, air raid warnings were sounded in three Slovene towns, in Krsko where the only Yugoslav nuclear power station is located, and in Slovenjgradec and Vrhnika.

This afternoon, I myself saw a low-flying helicopter of the Yugoslav People's Army over the center of Maribor. Water and power lines to the barracks in Maribor have been cut. Supply flights are carried out by helicopter. According to reports, these helicopters opened fire on civilians. One woman was reportedly seriously injured in Vrhnika.

This report caused Slovene Interior Minister Igor Bavcar to react immediately. He has just said that if helicopters return and open fire on civilians, they will immediately come under fire. At 1830 [1630 GMT], that is, about one hour ago, the all-clear was sounded. Meanwhile, the population is supposedly no longer in imminent danger.

Fighting in Slovenia Detailed

AU0207080891 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 0732 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Dragoslav Kosaric report]

[Text] The current situation in Slovenia is such that today will be full of war reports from this republic. In Krakovski Woods near Novo Mesto, fierce fighting between a unit of the Yugoslav People's Army (?with) 60 armored personnel carriers and the Territorial Defense of Slovenia lasted several hours this morning after the Army unit, entrenched in this region, tried to break out of its encirclement.

Radio Slovenia reports that shooting cannot be heard at present. There is a lull. Two planes of the Yugoslav Air Force also bombarded road barriers. The units of the Territorial Defense were sent reinforcements.

At 0908 [0708 GMT], Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin stated that a column of 12 tanks of the Yugoslav People's Army from the (?Jastreb Corps) is advancing toward Slovenia to help the Army unit there.

According to Kacin, units of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia will try to stop this column by all means at the Croatian border.

As is known, German Foreign Minister Genscher is supposed to arrive in Ljubljana from Belgrade. It is thought that armed clashes will not affect his visit.

At 0530 [0330 GMT], authorities started switching off the Krsko nuclear power station. The responsible Slovene officials said that was necessary because of flights by Air Force planes in the vicinity of the nuclear plant, which is not permitted according to international regulations.

Whether this really happened or not, or whether all this is part of the psychological-propaganda war is difficult to say at present.

Tanks Advancing Toward Slovenia; Fighting Expected

AU0207080391 Murska Sobota Slovenia Radio Murska Sobota in Slovene 0700 GMT 2 July 91

[Statement by Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin for Radio Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network—live]

[Announcer] We are interrupting our newscast for a moment as Marjan Jerman has just called.

[Jerman] I am in contact with Mr. Jelko Kacin who has more news for today.

[Kacin] The latest most worrying report comes from the territory of the neighboring state of Croatia. A tank column, consisting of 12 tanks, is advancing from Zagreb over Jastrebarsko toward the state border with Slovenia. They are driving with maximum speed and we believe they would like to reach the column of armored vehicles that has been blocked in Krakovo Woods. Obviously, the Army has realized that after the arrival of Minister Genscher it would be difficult to obstinately roam round the territory of the Republic of Slovenia and they wish to assume such positions before Genscher's arrival that would help them overcome the crisis in which they have found themselves. Our units on the border with the Republic of Croatia will stop them at any price; therefore, we expect firearms will have to be used again in the next few minutes, particularly in this area. As we have often reported before, this column tried to move again during the past night and they were again stopped. Some vehicles were disabled—that is to say, destroyed.

[Jerman] Could this affect the arrival of Mr. Genscher?

[Kacin] No this cannot affect Mr. Genscher's arrival. We have done everything in our power to respect the ceasefire. The conflict I am talking about at the moment is happening in the Dolenjska region. All communications that lead toward Ljubljana are fully protected, the members of the Territorial Defense Forces are in their positions, and we expect Mr. Genscher will arrive in the next few hours.

[Jerman] Mr. Kacin thank you very much.

Tanks Reach Border; Slovene Forces Open Fire

AU0207090191 Murska Sobota Slovenia Radio Murska Sobota in Slovene 0800 GMT 2 July 91

[Text] [Announcer] We are again in contact with our colleague Irena Majce who is reporting from the scene of the battle:

[Majce] Well, I have more news about the situation at Obrezje, the fifth border crossing on the Ljubljana-Zagreb road. The units of the occupying army here, which stood still for the last few days, have obviously received reinforcementsof 12 tanks and are now advancing in the direction of Brezice. However, the territorial defense forces opened fire at them. At the moment, they have not reached the blockade at Filipe yet. Actually—just a moment—the latest information claims that they are advancing along the old road to Catez—they are, therefore, bypassing the blockade—toward Catez and Brezice. It is, therefore, clear that together with the reinforcements they want to reach the occupying forces in Krakova. e can hear loud cannon shooting, which is shaking the glass in the windows of the house I am reporting from.

Slovenia Agrees To Release Captured Soldiers

LD0107222691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2159 1 Jul 91

[Summary] Ljubljana, 1 Jul (TANJUG)—At the request of Macedonian President Kiro Gligorov, the Slovene Presidency decided at its session today to allow the captured Yugoslav People's Army soldiers from Macedonia to return home if they so wish. In the same way, the Slovene Presidency is prepared to allow the captured soldiers from other republics to return.

Army Mobilizes Over 200,000 Reservists

LD0107185891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 1 (TANJUG)—Slovenia's President Milan Kucan said today that the European Community (EC) will "on Tuesday and Wednesday send military observers to monitor the cease-fire" in this Yugoslav republic, the scene of recent clashes between Yugoslav Army units and the Slovenian territorial defence.

The army was deployed in Slovenia according to a decision by the Federal Government to protect Yugoslavia's borders following the June 25 decision by the Slovenian parliament on the republic's independence from Yugoslavia.

After four days of fighting, a three-member EC delegation arrived in Yugoslavia to mediate between the conflicting sides.

Kucan told a press conference in Ljubljana today that the European twelve do not demand that Slovenia and Croatia (which also proclaimed its independence) "give up the legitimate aspirations of their peoples," but only "a peaceful settlement to the current Yugoslav crisis."

The Yugoslav Army yesterday and today mobilized "over 200,000" reservists in Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia's president said and added that a halt of mobilization was one of the conditions for a cease-fire.

Kucan underscored that in Yugoslavia in conflict are three and not two sides, i.e. that the Army is not controlled by Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic.

The Slovenian president said he is "convinced' that the "Army should permanently be excluded from the search for a solution to the Yugoslav crisis to enable this search to be a democratic one."

Slovene Information Minister's News Conference

AU3006184691

[Editorial Report] Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene at 1538 GMT on 30 June begins a live relay, already in progress, of a news conference with Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin in the Cankar Hall in Ljubljana.

In the introduction Kacin gives a roundup of events this morning. He explains that the ambassador of the Netherlands has informed Kucan about the initiative of three EC ministers to intervene for peace.

Speaking about the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) units stranded in different places in Slovenia, he states that the Army columns on the roads can return to the barracks provided that they leave their weapons and vehicles behind them. According to Kacin, only Army commanders can carry personal weapons. He also talks about the crisis point at Trebinje, where a YPA officer "who obviously has problems with his health" first shot dead his superior officer and later threatened to blow up a gasoline storage tank. Kacin explains that it was agreed that the Novo Mesto garrison commander would act as an intermediary in this conflict. However, when the vehicle that was supposed to carry food was searched, the members of the territorial defense discovered mining gear.

He also comments on the YPA vehicles that blocked on the road near Medvedjek. Kacin also claims that mobilization in Serbia and Bosnia-Hercegovina has not been stopped.

At 1545 GMT Kacin starts answering journalists' questions. Many questions refer to Markovic's visit to Slovenia. Kacin emphasizes that the Slovene officials decided to hold talks with Markovic, rather then with Army officials, as they consider him to be the head of the government.

Kacin dismisses some claims made at the Ljubljana Corps news conference about members of families being harassed by the Slovene police, and asks for the exact names of such families in order to provide more specific answers about them. When asked about the difference between soldiers who have defected and prisoners of war, Kacin stated that defectors, who left units on their own initiative, are being integrated into the Territorial Defense, while the prisoners of war, who were captured in fighting, are treated in accordance with international law—they are not integrated into the Territorial Defense units.

Many questions refer to this morning's general air-raid alarm. Kacin was asked to comment on allegations made by YPA officials claiming that the scare was false. In response to these questions Kacin explains that the Slovene officials have recently had bad experiences with YPA airplanes. Kacin claims that the airplanes were carrying combat loads, and when asked specifically to comment on the type of aircraft he says: "The aircraft involved were of the G-4 type armed with ammunition for attacking ground targets, helicopters equipped with fixed rockets for attacking ground targets, the MiG-21 interceptors that recently attacked Brnik airport—these took off from the Bihac air base—and the helicopters from Zagreb equipped with anti-armor and anti-aircraft rockets. This was, in our opinion, sufficient reason to decide to sound an air-raid alarm."

When asked about the precise number of aircraft involved, Kacin could not provide an answer but offered to provide more details at the next day's news conference.

Federal Army Being Supplied in Slovenia

LD0107161591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Nenad Stakic report from Ljubljana]

[Text] When it was thought that the situation in Slovenia was beginning to calm down, at 1703 this afternoon TANJUG carried the latest statement by the Armed Forces Supreme Command Staff saying that a large-scale operation is underway to supply Army units with food and basic provisions by air and other means of transport. The Slovene leadership has been informed that any attempt to jeopardize this operation will be countered by a massive and fierce military attack.

In Slovengradec and Postojna, sirens have just been sounded as a warning of a possible air attack. In Novo Mesto, low-flying aircraft have been sighted. Radio Slovenia has again started to broadcast instructions about what to do in case of an air attack.

Barracks Blocked in Ljubljana by Slovene Troops

LD0207045891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0340 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—A barracks in Sent Vid, a part of the city of Ljubljana, is being blocked by Slovenia's Territorial Defence members, Yugoslavia's National Defence Ministry Information Service Department made it known here last night.

In addition, it announced that Slovenia's Territorial Defence had deployed in the front ranks mobilized sons of the military in active service in the Yugoslav People's Army in case of fire being opened from the barracks.

Army Accused of Abusing Red Cross Insignia

LD0107195491 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1900 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] The occupying Yugoslav Army has on several occasions during the past few hours broken the agreed cease-fire agreement. It has been reported from Slovenska Bistrica, Vrhnika, Kranj, and Celje that the Yugoslav Army has abused the Red Cross insignia. The reports from Slovenska Bistrica, Vrhnika, and Kranj say that shots were fired from Red Cross insignia-bearing helicopters at the civilian population. In Vrhnika, a local woman was injured. Helicopters bearing Red Cross insignia are being used to bring in and take away men, military equipment, ammunition, and communications equipment.

In the Celje barracks a big Red Cross flag was spread out and the local football pitch was adapted for use as a heliport. It has been reported from Kranj that after the cargo was unloaded from a helicopter, the Red Cross insignia was removed and the helicopter flew off, says the statement issued by the Slovene Information Ministry.

Red Cross Supplies Casualty Information

LD0207071691 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0330 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] The Slovene Red Cross has provided us with the latest figures on the number of deserted, wounded, and dead in the clashes between the Yugoslav Army and the Territorial Defense. To date, 51 terrorists have been wounded; 38 members of the Territorial Defense wounded; 11 militiamen wounded; 980 servicemen taken prisoners; 726 Army soldiers have deserted. A total of 21 people have been killed, five of them Yugoslav Army servicemen, 3 Territorial Army fighters, 2 policemen, 5 civilians, 1 foreign citizen, and 5 unidentified persons.

The Yugoslav Red Cross figures are similar: 38 wounded Army fighters, and four radio operators employed in the Army. The Army Information Service adds to the list of dead 22 members of the Army.

The Slovene Red Cross has warned that the number has not been fully determined; all the statistics are often duplicated, and they must be counterchecked.

The Slovene Press Agency published the latest Slovene Red Cross figures.

Information Minister Reports Casualty Figures

LD2906203991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Zelko Rosko report from Ljubljana]

[Text] Because of the casualties suffered by the warring sides in Slovenia, Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin gave the following figures at this afternoon's session. As of 0600 this morning 40 persons had lost their lives on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. Of these, 20 were members of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], four from the Territorial Defense, four from the Slovenian Internal Affairs bodies, and 12 civilians. As regards the injured, up until this evening there is no total figure, but it is known that up until this morning, five members of the Slovene police, 32 Slovene Territorial Defense members, and 47 servicemen of the YPA had been injured, which makes a total of 84. During the bombing of the truck columns on the roads by the YPA Air Force, on the road to Zagreb and Austria and Stajersko, the casualties were exclusively among the civilian population. The number of casualties is nevertheless larger, Kacin said, if one adds that two YPA servicemen who lost their life this afternoon on the Italian border when a group of servicemen attempted to get through to the border crossing and four were wounded. One serviceman also died in Murska Sobota from the consequences of yesterday's Army attack.

In regard to material damage, nothing can be said as yet until an investigation has been made.

Defense Minister Responds to 12-Point Plan

LD2906205891 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Zelko Rosko from Ljubljana]

[Text] At this afternoon's news conference in Cankar Hall, Slovene Defense Minister Janez Jansa read out the 12 points put forward in respect of the cease-fire by General Raseta, deputy commander of the Fifth Military District to the Slovene side:

The first demand says that dead and wounded officers and soldiers be returned to the Army. This is not a problem, Jansa replied, but as far as we know, some of the wounded soldiers do not want to return to military medical institutions.

The second point is that normal conditions be established for members of the Yugoslav Army. Our reply, Jansa said, is that we can discuss these conditions when all units of the Yugoslav Army currently in battle positions return to their barracks, in a way and under conditions which the Slovene side has set out for the implementation of the cease-fire.

The third point is that Post, Telegraph, Telecommunications, and electrical links to army garrisons which have been cut be reconnected. The reply of Slovenia is that this can be discussed when all units of the Yugoslav Army withdraw from their battle positions.

The fourth point relates to production and supply existing between civil and military establishments. This question will be resolved when war damage is established, Jansa said.

The fifth point is that weapons and material, technical, and other resources seized by the Territorial Defense of Slovenia be returned.

The sixth point is that captured members of the Yugoslav Army be released. Minister Jansa said that this point is valid only on condition that all persons of Slovene nationality be released from the Yugoslav Army.

The Seventh point is that unhampered communication be permitted for the supply of Yugoslav Army, accompanied by the possibility of helicopter overlights. The reply regarding the necessary supply of units, Jansa said, is that things be resolved on the ground, and that, in accordance with the cease-fire agreement, no overflights whatsoever will be permitted.

The eighth point is that the situation on Slovenia's borders be restored to the position prior to the effective establishment of Slovene authority on Slovene territory. This is the most controversial point and no agreement can be reached on it because we, said Jansa, do not permit federal control of our borders.

The ninth point is compliance with the cease-fire arrangement on which they agreed at once.

The 10th point is as follows: Free the Yugoslav Army from blockades. Slovenia's reply is that all Yugoslav Army units have been under a blockade by the Slovene Territorial Defense since yesterday when the Yugoslav Air Force started to fire on civilian targets. This blockade is in keeping with the agreement that the Yugoslav Army must no longer move, that is to say, must remain in its present positions, said Jansa. For us, the blockade is the only guarantee that the cease-fire will be complied with, and besides, we want all blocked units to return to their nearest army facility. The officers may keep their personal arms. This is not surrender, Jansa added, but an assurance against the Yugoslav Army resuming the fighting. However, if there is an agreement on the 10th point, I think, said Jansa in conclusion, we will agree on other points as well.

The 11th point is that no measures be taken against the families of Yugoslav Army members.

The 12th point is that the captured federal police members be released. We shall treat them, said Jansa in conclusion, in accordance with international conventions, depending on whether or not they are guilty of anything.

Kacin Cites Breach of Withdrawal Agreement

AU0107120091 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 1000 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Cornelia Fosternik report]

[Text] On the road between Ljubljana and Zagreb, a tank unit was stopped between two blockades near Medvedjek. For the Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin, it is clear that tank movements are a clear breach of the recent agreements. A similar event has reportedly taken place near Dravograd. There have been reports from other parts of Slovenia that negotiations between the Federal Army and the Territorial Defense Forces have begun, but that the Federal Army is not ready to withdraw without weapons. A member of the Federal Army, for example, threatened in a dramatic radio interview to cause an environmental disaster with a bomb attack. Before that, he killed the commander of his unit because he did not want to withdraw.

There were reports from Nova Gorica that five armed soldiers have been caught. Hand grenades are missing from a nearby weapons depot. The population has been warned against armed soldiers still at large. In Gornja Radgorna and ir Skofia, the Federal Army and the Territorial Defense Forces have allegedly started talks. In Sezana near Trieste the occupying force does not want to surrender, as radio Ljubljana reports. Thus, the situation continues to be precarious.

Krsko Nuclear Plant Shut Down Due To Fighting

AU0207054291 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0535 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] This morning, the Slovene nuclear power plant in Krsko was shut down for security reasons, because heavy fighting broke out nearby.

Federal Army tanks were caught between road blocks on the road from Ljubljana to Zagreb and engaged the Slovene Territorial Defense Forces in a gun battle. Allegedly, they were supported by Army planes.

Slovene Officials: Belgrade 'Playing for Time'

LD0107215591 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2000 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Excerpts] One more news conference was held in the Cankar Hall in Ljubljana at about 1900 [1700 GMT] tonight. Defense Minister Janez Jansa spoke to journalists and Information Minister Jelko Kacin was also present. Let us listen to a report on this news conference prepared by Jurij Popov.

[Popov] Minister Jansa began by saying that Slovenia had already sent the names of five negotiators to Belgrade and that no answer had yet come from Belgrade. This means that the part of the agreement with Yugoslav Premier Ante Markovic has not yet been sorted out which concerns the formation of a negotiating commission whose duty is to change the cease-fire arrangement into a truce. Minister Jansa also said that during the night the Yugoslav Council for the Protection of the Constitutional System had approved stands which differ from those agreed on with Premier Markovic. Threats and challenges were coming to Slovenia throughout the day and, in addition to these threats, General Adzic has sent a message to Slovene Premier Lojze Peterle informing him that Yugoslav Army helicopters would bring food to their units and evacuate the wounded. He also demanded the immediate removal of all barricades. The first major incidents occurred at about 1800, when Yugoslav Army helicopters flew in, some with Red Cross insignia and some without. [passage omitted]

Information has also been received that the Yugoslav Army units in Croatia are at the highest level of combat preparedness, that mobilization in Serbia goes on, and that mobilization of non-Slovenes on Slovene territory is proceeding. Minister Jansa also said that the problem is very serious and that brief interventions by European ministers are inadequate, because after returning to their countries they get contradictory information as to what is happening in Slovenia and Yugoslavia. The only guarantee for the cease-fire to work, Minister Jansa said, is for the international public to be involved more and directly. It is more than obvious that the other side does not wish to change the cease-fire arrangment into a truce, but is only playing for time during which it will make good its losses and strengthen its units for repeated action. [passage omitted]

Reaction to Army Official's Statement

LD0207022991 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0001 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] The interview by Lieutenant General Andrija Raseta, deputy commander of the 5th Army District of the Yugoslav Army, who said that Austrian units took part in the action against the Army on the border with Austria, has been reported. TANJUG has transmitted a correction to the news item, but not to the contents.

TANJUG stresses that Raseta made the statement in a special Novi Sad television program, not Belgrade television, as TANJUG reported at first.

Gen. Raseta's statement could not pass unnoticed. There was also a reaction from neighboring Austria. In the Austrian television nighttime news bulletin, Austrian Defense Minister Fasslabend sharply rebutted the statement, and warned that this is barefaced imputation which is not to be (?played with).

Croatia

President Tudjman Suports EC Agreements

AU0107123491 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 1000 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Antonia Rados report on news conference by President Franjo Tudjman in Zagreb on 1 July]

[Text] The Federal Government in Belgrade is fully responsible for the intervention of the Army in Slovenia, Croat President Franjo Tudjman stated at a news conference in Zagreb at midday today. He primarily blamed Prime Minister Ante Markovic whom he held responsible for the violence that occurred. With strong words, Tudjman called for the return to barracks of the People's Army. The Army's task is to defend the country against foreign attacks, the president stressed.

Even though the old hostility between Belgrade and Zagreb was to be heard between the lines, Tudjman seems to support the EC agreements. He announced that the partial mobilization of the Army in Croatia will be repealed. He also pointed out that Croatia would welcome EC observers in the country. We are even thinking about a UN peacekeeping mission, Tudjman stated.

Tudjman described the election of Stipe Mesic as president of Yugoslavia last night as a victory for Croatia. As a result of this decision, Mesic, as the new commander in chief of the Army, will be responsible for the return of the Army to the barracks. The question that is most important for his country, was also broached during the news conference—the question as to whether the Europeans have finally promised to accept an independent Croatia and Slovenia. Our hands will be tied in the coming three months. However, after that date, we will have a free rein, he pointed out.

Tudjman Views Army, Mesic

LD0107140291 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] [Croatian] President of the Republic Franjo Tudjman has held a regular news conference for domestic and foreign journalists. President Tudjman said that with the agreement achieved last night in the presence of high-level EC representatives, Yugoslavia has achieved [word indistinct] and the democratic forces within it an important victory over those who were taking a stand against democracy and against sovereign [word indistinct].

The (?calming) of the state of war in Slovenia is also an opportunity to rexamine all the actions of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], Slovenia is justifiably referred to as an army of occupation, and in particular of certain officers and certain units. President Tudjman added that great responsibility not only within Yugoslavia but also before the world lies with the Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Ante Markovic and the entire FEC, although the prime minister himself, according to Tudjman, claims that he did not know [word indistinct]. If we go back to the beginning of the dispute, the border struggles should perhaps have been resolved by YPA border units, but not [words indistinct].

Asked what instructions Croatia (?would be giving to) Stipe Mesic, who was last night proclaimed president of the SFRY Presidency, President Tudjman replied that in the next three months, for the duration of the moratorium on the state-building [word indistinct] of Slovenia and Croatia, Stipe Mesic has the task of acting as president and as the representative of Croatia in the Presidency. He is, of course, only first among equals but he will represent Croatia, and our stance is that not a single decision in the Federal Presidency can be taken without the knowledge of the republics. In addition, the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia is soon to explain its view on the illegality and unconstitutionality of the decision on the election of Sejdo Bajramovic as member of the Presidency from Kosovo.

Tudjman's News Conference Detailed

AU0107165091 Belrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Vesna Knezevic report]

[Text] After the agreement with the EC began to be implemented, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman stated at a regular monthly news conference that members of the Federal Government from Croatia offered to tender their resignations, but that the republican authorities will not demand that from them in the next three months. Vesna Knezevic reports from Zagreb:

[Knezevic] The election of Stipe Mesic as president of the SFRY Presidency was the easiest part of the EC peace packet, President Tudjman said. His inauguration as president of the SFRY Presidency is the guarantee that the Army will not undertake any actions without the approval of the presidency, Tudjman said.

In reply to the question whether the army headquarters of the Supreme Command made some independent decisions in Slovenia, Tudjman said that the situation with Mesic as president is opening up the possibility for Croatia to raise such and similar questions. He expressed the view that the responsibility of the Federal Government for what happened in Slovenia is great, that it was the government that informed the public about everything that proceeded and about the circumstances in which the intervention of Federal Army became possible.

As regards the future of the Federal Government, Tudjman stated, I quote: We proposed to Mr. Markovic not to get too enthusiastic about a pan-Yugoslav reformist movement, because it does not have any grounds for any policies outside the interests of the republic. [sentence as heard] Tudjman repeated the definition of Markovic as the liquidator of Yugoslavia.

As regards Croatia's obligations that stem from the peace packet of the EC ministers, they, according to Tudjman, are so favorable for Croatia that they will almost inevitably cause a new round of Serbian-Croatian clashes. First of all, Tudjman said, the EC ministers have left Croatia with a free hand to adopt, after three months, a decision on Croatia's status inside or outside Yugoslavia, and that the legal successors of former Yugoslavia may be granted international recognition.

Moreover, the Croatian president said that the agreement on the return of the army to the barracks on the territory of Croatia does not refer, according to the EC ministers, to the police force of Croatia, which, as Tudjman said, thus has a legal right to operate on the territory of Croatia.

The Croatian armed formations will (?always) protect the order on the territory of Tito's Croatia. They were not able to do this up to now, Tudjman said, because outlaws and Chetnik elements relied on the army which supplied them with weapons through its channels.

The demobilization of the reserve police and guard will soon be ordered, just as mobilization was ordered in the middle of last week, if the Yugoslav People's Army forces return to the barracks. Tudjman spoke about the arrest of three officers of the Yugoslav People's Army in Virovitica who, as he said, were caught distributing arms to the outlaws.

As regards the stands that Tudjman repeated, we select the one according to which Serbian and Croat people are not in a clash in Croatia and that Croatia remains open to all negotiations on a union of states in the next three months.

Did the Slovenes have the right to say that they would take over federal border crossings? Answering this question Tudjman said: They thought that they had the right to do it. We have not done this.

As regards the general Serbian-Croatian dispute as the key element of the Yugoslav crisis, as he put it, Tudjman said that he was an optimist and that the dispute will be resolved without a civil war.

Tudjman Optimistic About Croatian Prospects

AU0207080191 Hamburg BILD in German
2 Jul 91 p 5

[Interview with President Franjo Tudjman by Eberhard Laib; place and date not given: "Franjo Tudjman: Yugoslavia Does Not Exist Any More"]

[Text] [Laib] Is peace ensured now?

[Tudjman] It is, provided the Yugoslav Army finally withdraws into the barracks.

[Laib] Will it obey the new president?

[Tudjman] It does not have any choice. Some Army members will readily accept that. Unfortunately, they are in the minority. However, there are also the communist hardliners; they will have to be careful because the whole world is looking at us now.

[Laib] Will the Serbian insurgents in Croatia keep quiet?

[Tudjman] Even though their number is small, they are a problem. The danger will disappear when we find a global solution.

[Laib] Will Yugoslavia disintegrate further?

[Tudjman] Yugoslavia does not exist any more. It disintegrated long ago.

[Laib] What will happen in the next three months?

[Tudjman] It is our goal to consolidate the democratic government in Croatia against any attempts to restore communist socialism and centralist hegemony. We will offer to hold talks with the representatives of other republics, to create a federation of sovereign states or to separate peacefully.

[Laib] Do you believe that President Mesic, a Croat, can bring the country to a secure course?

[Tudjman] It is no easy task for Mesic. However, that a Croat is now president can help bring about a peaceful solution to the conflict—without war, with the support of the EC, the CSCE, and the international community.

[Laib] Can an independent Croatia survive at all?

[Tudjman] Why not! The Croatian people are one of the oldest European peoples. We are over 1,000 years old. Croatia is a fertile country with diligent people. That is also proved by the many thousand Croatian guest workers in Germany. Under a new democratic regime, all abilities of the Croatian people will develop. We will not only survive, we will soon also be one of those countries that live in prosperity.

Tudjman Addresses CSCE on 'Serbian Terrorism'

AU0207091691 Vienna DER STANDARD in German
2 Jul 91 p 2

[Zdzislaw P. Gwozdz report: "Croatia Fears 'Hostage Taking' of Mesic"]

[Excerpt] Zagreb—The election of the Croat Stipe Mesic was received with relief in Zagreb. However, at the same time fears were expressed that Mesic might become a "hostage of the Serbs in Belgrade." Serbia has three votes in the state Presidency, it can rely on the support of Montenegro, and, thus, it will be able to block the work of the Presidency.

Croatia's President Franjo Tudjman has meanwhile addressed a letter to the CSCE with the request that it should deal with the problem of Serbian terrorism on Croatian territory. In addition, Tudjman vehemently advocated excluding the Army from political life. "It is important now that the Army returns to the barracks and that it disappears from the political stage," Tudjman stated at a news conference in Zagreb. Once the soldiers have returned to barracks, the Croat Government will have sufficient strength to "restore the rule of law on the whole territory." [passage omitted]

Croatian Detains Army Officers on Arms Charge

LD0107220591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network
in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] The assistant interior minister of the Republic of Croatia, Milan Brezak has given the following statement to HINA [Croatian news agency]:

On 30 June workers of the Croatian Interior Ministry detained in Virovitica Lieutenant Colonel Alija Agic, Major Branko Strbac, and civilian Borivoje Sakotic, suspected of committing the criminal act of unlawfully keeping arms and explosive devices and preventing official persons from carrying out their official duties. Major Branko Strbac, dressed in plain clothes, left in the house of Borivoje Sakotic five automatic rifles, 750 bullets, five hand grenades and five bayonets—all from the army standard weapons. This illegal activity was monitored by the police and, in keeping with the planned measures, the family house of Borivoje Sakotic was searched. During the search and the confiscation of the above arms, for which Sakotic had no legal permission, the military police arrived outside the house, led by

Lieutenant Colonel Alija Agic and Major Branko Strbac. Both were in uniform and intended to prevent the official police organs from carrying out their duties. Given that the military organs very crudely attacked members of the police and that many citizens gathered on the spot, public peace and order was at risk.

The established facts show that the above-named are suspected of having committed several criminal acts which come under the jurisdiction of the Croatian penal code, and the police workers have detained Agic, Strbac, and Sakotic, against whom criminal charges have been brought.

In connection with this legal action of the police organs aimed at preventing illegal activities and unmasking the criminal acts committed by the above military persons, General Andrija Raseta, commander of the Fifth Military District, today issued an order to the units stationed in Plitvice Lakes for a complete blockade of the Plitvice police station starting at noon today. General Raseta explains that the reason for such an order—which is in fact revenge and an attempt at a military coup—is the detention of the two army officers in Virovitica. Such acts of the highest-ranking army representatives are certainly not contributing to the consolidation of legality and to helping a peaceful solution to the crisis, and are yet another deviation from orders issued by the Yugoslav Presidency as the supreme commander of the armed forces.

The Croatian Interior Ministry will continue to protect public peace and order in the Republic of Croatia, the citizens, and the constitutional order, regardless of attacks for which even some of the army officers are unfortunately to blame. The Plitvice police station, regardless of the ordered blockade, continues to carry out its official duties, reads the official statement to HINA by Milan Brezak, assistant interior minister of the Republic of Croatia.

Markovic Reportedly Loses Country's Confidence

LD0107115691 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1000 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Interview with Croatian Deputy Information Minister (Milovan Valetic) by Peter Nyaradi; place and date not given—recorded; (Valetic) remarks in Croatian with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Announcer] In recent hours the tension has eased in Yugoslavia. The main emphasis now is unequivocally on negotiations. Peter Nyaradi asked (Milovan Valetic), Croatian deputy minister of information, how he views the chances and future of Croatia and Slovenia, that is, properly speaking, Yugoslavia.

[(Valetic]) Croatia is ready to hold talks on the future of Yugoslavia, but it can be only a community of independent states in the future. We, however, are ready to slow down the process of dissociation. In my view, Federal Prime Minister Markovic has recently resorted to measures that exceed his scope of authority. Indeed, it is not ruled out that things took place without any supervision whatsoever.

[Nyaradi] In your view, is Prime Minister Markovic in control of the Army? Is he able to keep it in hand?

[(Valetic]) Opinions on this are divided. According to signs, Mr. Markovic cannot say that he did not know about the Army's actions in Slovenia, but probably what he did not know was the extent and manner in which the events took place. There are some who are personally well acquainted with him and they say: It is certain that he was not the one who gave the command for the Army's deployment. However, this does not alter the facts. The defense minister is a member of Markovic's government, so by all means the responsibility rests with him.

[Nyaradi] In your view, who controls Yugoslavia now?

[(Valetic] At present, in my view, no one controls Yugoslavia as a unit. At the moment, despite Mr. Mesic's inauguration, there really is no state presidency. The mandate of part of the federal assembly expired a long time ago; for this reason this assembly is only partly legal, but otherwise it has not convened for days.

The Army, however, appointed itself the sole force that was able to create order, only they envisage this by means of weapons. I must also say that the esteem of Prime Minister Markovic is much greater abroad than in Yugoslavia, and he has visibly taken advantage of this in the past days. Earlier, he did not enjoy real esteem in Yuguslavia, and now, with the action against Slovenia, he has probably lost his remaining popularity. To be more precise, he has lost the country's confidence .

Croatian Government's Decision on Military

LD2906230291 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] The Croatian government has stressed that by crude military intervention, unprecedented in recent European history, the last lines have been drawn in the process of the division of Yugoslavia, strengthening the demands for the procedure of dissociation to be speeded up. The Republic of Croatia will immediately step up activity for international recognition, and these steps will be taken both at the state level and at the level of both governmental and nongovernmental institutions and of political parties. Taking account of all the factors in the present state of affairs, the Government of the Republic of Croatia has decided that the Republic of Croatia will halt all payments into the federal budget. Until further notice conscripts from the Republic of Croatia will not be sent into the Yugoslav Army, but into units of the National Guard corps. If the violence of the Yugoslav Army escalates, all citizens of the Republic of Croatia serving in it will be called upon to leave it.

No New Assembly Decision on Dissociation

LD3006164891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1626 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jun (TANJUG)—Stipe Mesic, member of the SFRY Presidency, has said in a statement to Belgrade television that the Assembly of Croatia will not adopt any new decision on dissociation. "The Assembly has said that dissociation is one process and that this could last one or two years. Therefore, with regard to the Assembly, there is no need to convene it. This was the idea of Borisav Jovic," Mesic stated.

Mesic said Croatia has accepted the EEC decision "and the only one blocking this is Jovic."

Croatia 'Has Not Given Up' Independence Decision

LD3006161591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1458 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Zagreb June 30 (TANJUG)—The Republic of Croatia has not given up its decision on sovereignty and independence nor has the European Community requested this from it, the Supreme State Council of the Republic said on Sunday.

In its statement, the Council accused members of the Yugoslav State Presidency from the Republic of Serbia and Montenegro and the Provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina of "distorting the accord reached with the representatives of the European Community."

Members of the Presidency from the mentioned republics and provinces yesterday announced that they would lift the embargo on the election of Stipe Mesic, Croatia's representative in the collective state leadership, as president of the Presidency if Slovenia and Croatia suspend their decisions on independence.

The European Community requested that Mesic be elected the state president, the suspension of the decisions on independence for three months and a ceasefire in Slovenia.

The Supreme State Council of Croatia said in its statement that Serbia and Montenegro "do not accept the appointment of the state Presidency president."

Members of the Yugoslav Presidency from Montenegro and Serbia last night informed Belgrade Television that they "did not give up their consent yesterday to Mesic's election."

The Council also condemned the statement last night by member of the Yugoslav Army's Supreme Command Staff, Lt.-Gen. Marko Negovanovic, who announced sharper military measures if the Slovenian leadership does not order a ceasefire.

The Council proposed to the republican government that it form a special division for "organizing and coordinating units of national protection." The Croatian government's decision to stop sending recruits to the Yugoslav Army was supported.

Defense Ministry Welcomes YPA Deserters

LD0107195591 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1900 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] The Croatian Defense Ministry has reported that many officers, men, and civilian employees of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] are leaving their units, commands, and institutions. The Croatian Defense Ministry has stated that this republic's official organs did not invite those military personnel to leave the YPA, but because of the humane principle of assisting persons under threat, the Croatian Defense Ministry has stated that every military person who (?is experiencing a personal crisis) and who for this reason must leave his unit will be accepted and protected.

Jastrebarkso's Citizens Disarm Army Soldiers

LD0207103791 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Davorin Makjasic report from Karlovac]

[Excerpt] Serious incidents occurred this morning after 0800 [0600 GMT] in Jastrebarsko. A tank column from the barracks in Jastrebarsko set out in a wild and disorganized way along the old Karlovac road toward Samobor. On the streets of Jastrebarko, between 10 and 15 private cars were destroyed, which provoked great concern among the public. The flow of a huge number of vehicles (?moving) between Karlovac and Zagreb along the old road was prevented. Embittered citizens disarmed four soldiers and two officers of the Yugoslav People's Army, and handed the weapons to members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. A group of soldiers is still surrounded in a house. The exceptionally tense situation [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

Krajina Serbs Demand Markovic Government Resign

LD0107191191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1808 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Knin, July 1 (TANJUG)—"The Yugoslav government and Prime Minister Ante Markovic are responsible for the wrong use of the Yugoslav Army in occupied Yugoslavia's borderposts in Slovenia," the government of the so-called Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina has said in a statement.

The leadership of Krajina—which consists of municipalities and communes in Croatia populated largely by Serbs and which is not recognised by the Croatian authorities—demands that Markovic's cabinet resign.

"The waging of a real war on Slovenia's territory made possible the realisation of a scenario of international arbitration and intervention, conceived a long time ago in the political kitchens of Slovenia and Croatia, in coordination with international factors," the Krajina government said.

"The government of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina sees the Federal Government as an illegal communist remnant and Markovic as a detriment to the interests of the Serbian people," the statement says.

Croatia Stops Sending Recruits to YPA

LD2906214691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2049 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Zagreb, 29 Jun (TANJUG)—Public information media in Croatia this afternoon published a telegram from the republican defense ministry to all municipal and inter-municipal defense organs telling them "to stop immediately sending recruits to do their military service until further notice."

The telegram is in keeping with the decisions made during the Croatian Assembly session yesterday and published today saying "that Croatia should stop all payments into the federal budget, that until further notice money should not be paid to the Yugoslav Army but to the national guard units, and that in the eventuality of an escalation of violence by the Yugoslav Army all citizens of the Republic of Croatia serving in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] should be asked to leave this army's ranks."

The statement issued from the government session says "that the situation was discussed following the aggression and the crimes of the Yugoslav Army in its attempt to occupy Slovenia and following its aggressive activity in Croatia, especially in the wake of this army's criminal acts in Osijek."

"The Republic of Croatia will continue to work for the functioning only of those federal bodies which, made up on the parity principle, will tackle the problems of dissociation," says the statement issued from the session. The government refers in particular to the "illegal decisions of the council of the governors of the Yugoslav National Bank whereby Croatia and Slovenia have been taken out of the SFRY monetary system." The government, the statement says, is already taking urgent measures fully to protect the Croatian economy "including our own monetary system as well as to protect our citizens' saving deposits."

Security Situation in Krajina 'Extremely Tense'

LD0107101291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0901 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (TANJUG)—The security situation in the Krajina region is extremely tense, as Milan Martic, head of the militia of the so-called Serbian Autonomous Region (SAO) Krajina, has told Belgrade daily BORBA.

In an interview to the daily, Martic said an intervention by members of the Croatian Interior Ministry could be expected in the SAO Krajina territory, 'since they, themselves, have said they will attack the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA).'

SAO Krajina has been unilaterally proclaimed by the Serbs who constitute the majority in this part of Croatia. However, the Croatian authorities have not recognized SAO Krajina.

The SAO Krajina Militia and JNA members maintain good relations, as Martic said. The Army is of a Yugoslav character, Martic added, saying he believed no conflict would break out between JNA and the SAO Krajina Militia.

Croatians Urged To Resist Federal Mobilization

LD3006170691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Excerpt] Many citizens have informed the authorities in Croatia that the Yugoslav Army unit commands have been telephoning or calling on them personally in civilian clothes to mobilize them for Yugoslav Army combat units. In return, the Republic of Croatia Defense Ministry calls on all citizens not to respond to such calls as they are not in accordance with the relevant decisions of either the Croatian Assembly or government, or the republic's defense law. [passage omitted]

'Unprecedented Shooting' in Borovo Area

LD0107092191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0822 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Borovo, 1 Jul (TANJUG)—Unprecedented shooting from various weapons of different calibers and kinds, including machine guns, automatic rifles, cannons, and grenade launchers, accompanied by frequent explosions, alarmed and frightened the population to such an extent that this morning none of the local people of Borovo turned up for work at the Borovo combine.

Last night, at about 2100 [1900 GMT], bursts of gunfire were heard from automatic weapons, and at 2345 a deafening roar of weapons fire began. The shooting went on for 70 minutes in the area between Borovo and Borovo Selo, immediately adjacent to the Danube, in the settled part of Borovo and in a suburb in the area of the roads leading to Trpinja and Borovo.

According to information from the Municipal Secretariat for National Defense, "Chetniks from Borovo Selo" allegedly fired the shots.

During the night the police administration in Vukovar only provided brief information as to "how information is being gathered." It has, however, been reported from "the duty command of the defense of Borovo Selo" that this involves an attack by members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and a group of the National Guard on

Borovo Selo, and that later the Yugoslav People's Army intervened, which led to a cease-fire.

The cease-fire lasted somewhat more than three hours, but this morning at about 0500 (0300 GMT) heavy shooting took place again which lasted with interruption for about 40 minutes.

There continues to be insufficient information as to what happened during the night and this morning in villages in the municipality of Vukovar with a predominantly Serbian population. Telephone contacts are made with difficulty, while road traffic continues to be blocked by barricades.

There is no news either of possible casualties. At this point, only one person has been taken to the Vukovar hospital.

Heavy Shooting Reported in Osijek Overnight

LD0107093991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0736 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Osijek, 1 Jul (TANJUG)—In the Osijek region last night, the most serious situation was in the area of the village and suburb of Tenja, not far from the town itself, in which mainly Serbs live, especially in the old part of the village. On several occasions during the night there was heavy shooting and the noise of explosions. According to official sources, armed civilian Serbs from Tenja, among whom, it is alleged, are armed people who have come in from outside, fired automatic weapons and other things, and made use of grenade-launchers. An explosion damaged the house of Antun Vudelj, former chairman of the HDZ in the village. An explosion in the center of Tenja demolished a kiosk belonging to the Osijek enterprise of Sloboda in Brace Jovanovic Street. During the early morning hours there was still no confirmation from official municipal sources on anyone being injured. It is alleged that about 60 local people from Tenja of Croatian nationality found temporary accommodation in Osijek, out of fear of the armed civilian Serbs who had come in from outside and the shooting.

In the center of Osijek itself, explosions were heard last night and one of them damaged the house of Sveto Mandic on Strumicka Street. No one was injured but an investigation is underway.

Council Discusses Military Issues, Economics

LD0207062191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Croatian Supreme State Council has proposed a series of measures regarding the monetary and financial sphere, financing of the federation in the coming three-month period, depoliticization and military disengagement of the Yugoslav Army, and eradication of the growing terrorism. The military intervention and terrorism have inflicted great economic damage.

A review was made of overcoming the social and economic problems in this transitional period. The council concluded that the debacle of the Army intervention in Slovenia, and the demonstration of military force in Croatia—and in some places cooperation with terrorists—is leading to even more intensive desertions on the part of servicemen and officers, which opens up a number of practical, humanitarian, and legal issues. A permanent solution to this problem should be part of an overall solution to the crisis, which could be reached in the coming three-month period, a report from the session of the Supreme State Council states.

Slovenia, Croatia To Continue Economic Links

AU3006150091 Zagreb VECERNJI LIST in Serbo-Croatian 18 June 91 p 8

[V. Zagorac report: "Priority for Free Trade"]

[Text] Ljubljana—The cooperation of the Slovene and Croatian economy should be continued with as many firm long-term links as possible and as few formal and administrative obstructions as possible, even after the independence of both republics. The fact that the dinar will continue to be used as a monetary unit during the transitional period, which will begin immediately after independence has been achieved, will make cooperation significantly easier.

This agreement was reached by the highest officials of the economic chambers of Croatia and Slovenia at their meeting in Zagreb on Sunday. Franc Horvat, president of the Slovene Economic Chamber, spoke to journalists about some details of the talks in Ljubljana yesterday.

The free trade principle in bilateral relations, as well as in relations with the other republics, will have priority in the process of achieving independence, and this also involves the free movement of goods and services, capital and population, at least under such conditions that apply in the EC countries. All forms of mutual trade, and all payment methods will be used in relations between Croatia and Slovenia, with the long-term ambition of switching to payment in hard currency. During the transitional period the republics would count upon compensation agreements and clearing payment. The development of the information network and the mutual cooperation of the central banks, the social accounting service, and government departments, is also envisaged. Certain current mutual issues—the nuclear power station, the supply of oil derivatives, cooperation in the sphere of tourism and air and sea traffic—will be resolved consentaneously.

There are already plenty of grounds for such a joint approach and cooperation of the Slovene and Croatian economies at the moment, because Slovene businesses already realize 12.3 percent of their total sales in Croatia, and make 10.6 percent of all their purchases in Croatia, which represents 50 percent of Slovene trade on the Yugoslav market.

Serbia

Serbian Party Leader Views Mesic Presidency

LD0107184791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jul (TANJUG)—We believe that the Constitution and the standing orders on the work of the Presidency should be observed (?and that) this is the guarantee for maintaining the continuity of the system, and the condition for overcoming the differences in opinions and views on specific issues. I believe it is good that we persevered in this, because order and procedure are the essence of democracy.

This was stated to TANJUG today by Jovan Marjanovic, vice chairman of the Serbian Renaissance Movement [Srpski Pokret Obnove—SPO], in connection with the proclamation of Stipe Mesic as president of the SFRY Presidency.

The circumstances under which Mesic was finally elected, Marjanovic continued, have greatly changed. Instead of debating what happened and who adopted which positions in the meantime, it would be best now for efforts to be made to ensure that the country's Presidency carries out its functions and secures a peaceful solution to the crisis.

"More than anyone, Stipe Mesic is obliged to observe this and invest efforts so that the other conditions of his election can be fulfilled," concluded SPO Vice Chairman Jovan Marjanovic.

Serbian Movement Assails Army, Government

LD0107211991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1903 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jul (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the Serbian Renaissance Movement [SPO] today issued a proclamation to the Serbian people which reads:

"Today, when the SPO is forming a Serbian Guard, the Yugoslav People's Army, in cooperation with the Serbian government, is mobilizing Serbian young men and placing them under the disunited and incapable supreme command and in this way preventing the creation of a Serbian army, the only one which, in this dramatic (?situation), can protect the Serbs in Serbian-populated areas. Today the Serbian young men are the hostages of the so-called Jansa's army.

"In order to avoid a catastrophe of possibly greater proportions than in 1941, the Serbs must renounce the services and leadership of Serbian communists, boycott the celebrations of 7 July [beginning of armed rebellion in Serbia in World War II] and similar celebrations, decide their own fate, and form their own army."

In the proclamation, submitted to the information media today, the SPO presidium says that "about 300,000 soldiers in Croatia are or will be armed in a day or two. For quite some time now the Croatian supreme command has had its plans for the present situation worked out. Albanians did that a long time ago, too.

"The Serbian people, because of the ideological blindness of the Serbian communists, are completely unprepared and unorganized for any effective protection from unexpected action by the united enemy of the Serbian people," the SPO warns in the proclamation addressed to the Serbian people.

Serbian Government Statement on Need for Army

LD0107224991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2117 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (TANJUG)—As long as Yugoslavia and its Constitution exist, there should be an army to protect its borders and the security of the country, and also that of Serbia, says the government of this Yugoslav republic in a statement released today in response to frequent requests by republican assembly deputies to form a republican army.

This does not mean that Serbia is not ready to form its army at once in case of Yugoslavia's disintegration. There are real material and human resources for this—the government statement says.

The New Democracy-Movement for Serbia, a member of the united democratic opposition, today asked the republican parliament to start the procedure for replacing Federal Defence Secretary General Veljko Kadijevic on the grounds of his "inertness in face of armed resistance of the Slovenian secessionists." The Serbian leadership was asked to (?insist) on the release of all Yugoslav Army members taken prisoner in Slovenia.

As it is becoming increasingly clear that it is impossible to live together with Slovenia and Croatia, the optimum solution would be a federation of Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia and the Serb-populated parts of Croatia, vice-president of the ruling Socialist Party of Serbia Mihailo Markovic told a meeting in Belgrade today.

If the Macedonians and Muslims do not want such a state community, the Serbs will set it up without them, said Markovic.

Serbian Radical Party Assails Markovic, Mesic

LD0107200391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1936 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (TANJUG)—It would now be best if the Federal Presidency were to carry out its functions and ensure a peaceful settlement of the crisis and it is the duty of Mesic to respect this, Dr Jovan Marjanovic, vice-president of the Serbian Renewal Movement (SPO), the major opposition party in the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, has said.

The controversy, in the biggest Yugoslav republic following the election of Croatia's representative as State Presidency president is [word indistinct] in the statement by Dr Vojislav Seselj, leader of the extremist National Serbian Radical Party, who said that he "does not recognize Mesic as Yugoslav Presidency president."

Seselj, who was on [word indistinct] elected to represent a Belgrade commune in the Serbian parliament, said Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic is to blame for the deaths in Slovenia and the entire situation in the country.

Seselj, whose party is rapidly increasing its membership throughout Serbia, criticized the Serbian authorities for accepting the ultimatum and voting for Mesic and charged them of being unable to oppose foreign interference.

Serbian Renaissance Movement Calls For Army

AU0107190991 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] In its proclamation to the Serbian people, the Serbian Renaissance Movement states that the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] has suffered a catastrophic defeat from little Slovenia. The Serbian people, the statement stresses, because of the ideological blindness of Serbian communists, are not ready nor organized for any kind of effective defense from possible actions by united enemies of the Serbian people. In order to evade a catastrophe that could be of greater proportions than that of 1941, the Serbs must take their fate into their own hands and form their own army.

The Serbian Renaissance Movement has also sent an open letter to the headquarters of the YPA Supreme Command in which it states, among other things, that only if the Army undertakes its constitutionally defined duty to protect the people and the state, then can Serbian youths join its ranks; otherwise, they should join the Serbian guard.

Draskovic Claims Army 'Humilated' in Slovenia

AU0107115391 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 2030 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Statement by Serbian Renaissance Movement President Vuk Draskovic; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] First of all, the Serbian Renaissance Movement takes the view that the Yugoslav People's Army has been humiliated and defeated in Slovenia and that all of us have been humiliated in a certain way. The Army that had been claiming to be one of the most prepared armies in Europe was defeated by an amateur gang [druzina] wearing a lime tree leaf on their caps, by a gang that has never had armed forces or an army. Unfortunately, it was mainly Serbian children that lost their lives, and our children are becoming Jansa hostages. In this way the Serbian soldier has been humiliated.

The old proverb says: Do not make a speech [zbor] if you cannot or dare not speak. Therefore, do not go into wars and do not issue any ultimatums if you are not able to carry them out.

The Army has been in the perfect position to protect the constitutional order, not to act in an ideological manner, but to simply protect the borders, and to pursue, capture, and adjudicate through a swift and professional action all those that in fact carried out aggression against Yugoslavia.

We must quickly set up a Serbian army and then we will see whether the things that have been happening in Slovenia will happen again.

Markovic Proposes New Federation of Serbia, Serbs

AU0107193891 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Serbia has no alternative but to oppose the aggressive policies of Slovenia and Croatia with the same type of measures. I think that when Croatia and Slovenia declared their independence we should at the same have recognized the wish of the Serbian people in Croatia, and we should do this as soon as possible. This was stated by Academician Mihajlo Markovic, vice president of the Main Committee of the Socialist Party of Serbia.

At a session of the council for theoretical work of the Socialist Party of Serbia, during the discussion on alternative solutions to the Yugoslav crisis, Academician Mihajlo Markovic said Serbia cannot accept any solutions that would in effect make Serbs outside Serbia a minority. A confederation sanctioning current interrepublican borders is out of the question. If Slovenia and Croatia want to leave Yugoslavia, then good riddance, Academician Mihajlo Markovic said.

Because Slovenia and Croatia persist in dismantling Yugoslavia and as it is increasingly obvious that we cannot live together with them, the optimal solution would be for Serbia together with Montenegro, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Macedonia, and with the Serbs from the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina, Slavonia, Baranja, Srem to create a federation of equal peoples. If this is unacceptaabel to the Muslims and Macedonians, then Serbia and Montenegro and the Serbian regions from Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina should create a joint state, said Academician Mihajlo Markovic, vice president of the Main Committee of the Socialist Party of Serbia.

Babic Calls For Markovic, FEC's Resignation

AU0107210091 Belrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Statement by Milan Babic, president of the Government of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina—recorded]

[Text] The Government of the Serbian Autonomous Region [SAO] Krajina concluded with regard to Slovenia that the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and FEC President Ante Markovic bear responsibility for the deliberately poor deployment of the units of the Yugoslav People's Army in taking possession of the state borders of the SFRY. Despite the fact that it had been known for some time that the Republic of Slovenia was going to secede from the state of the SFRY on 26 June, the Federal Government did not take any measures to prevent this, but did allowed the illegal armament and the creation of illegal republican armies in Slovenia and Croatia.

The FEC and President Markovic are responsible for the death of young soldiers who were sent by their parents to do their military service in the Yugoslav People's Army units.

By sending armored units toward the border from the rear without the full complement of the formation and the necessary support, and by restricting the use of fire, the units of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia were enabled to massacre young soldiers and to ridicule the Yugoslav People's Army and the SFRY.

The conduct of a real war on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia facilitated the realization of a scenario on international arbitrage and intervention. This was devised in the political kitchens of Slovenia and Croatia a long time ago in agreement with international factors.

The Government of the SAO of Krajina considers the FEC an illegal communist remnant and FEC President Ante Markovic damaging for the interests of the Serbian people. It therefore demands an irrevocable resignation by the president and the entire FEC.

Over 60,000 Workers Protest in Kosovo

AU0107212991 Zagreb Radio Croatia in Albanian 2045 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] More than 60,000 Albanian workers, who have been expelled illegally and by force from their jobs, protested peacefully from 0900 to 1000 [0700-0800 GMT] today in all the towns of the Republic of Kosovo and warned the management organs to open a dialogue as soon as possible on their job reinstatement. The largest gathering was in Pristina, where Muslim and Turkish workers also participated. Hajrullah Gorani, Aziz Abrashi, Burhan Kavaja and representatives of Albanian political parties led the workers. Our correspondents from Mitrovica, Pec, Djakovica, Podujevo, Klina, Kamenica, Malisevo, Skenderaj [Srbica], Prizren, Gnjilane, Urosevac, Decani, and other centers report that the Albanian workers responded en masse to the trade union call and expressed their determination for work and dialogue.

Despite a large presence of police and even reservists brought from Serbia, the Albanian workers demonstrated in a dignified way and strongly demanded to return to the work benches and equipment they have earned through their own sweat and efforts.

Infuriated by this display of workers' strength, the Serbian police fired automatic weapons in the air, and even barbarically assaulted Gani Ceka, a former post office worker. The police also mistreated some other workers.

The Executive Council of the Union of Independent Trade Unions of Kosovo considered the workers' march a success and expressed its appreciation of the maturity they showed. Now the most important phase for the final reinstatement of all dismissed workers begins.

Albanian Delegates in Pristina Reject Decisions

LD2806141691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] Pristina, 25 Jun (TANJUG)—Delegates of Albanian nationality in the Pristina municipal assembly have declared "invalid" "all the decisions and acts of the Serbian Assembly." That have been applied on the territory of this municipality for almost a year now.

The single-nation meeting of a section of the Pristina (municipal) assembly, the Albanian language paper BUJKU reports, was held on 19 June. The paper does not specify the place in which this meeting was held, but it says that it was convened on the basis of the statute of the Pristina municipal assembly, and that it was attended by delegates of all three chambers in sufficient numbers for the adoption of valid decisions.

As BUJKU stresses, delegates unanimously annulled the decision of the Serbian Assembly on the introduction of temporary measures in 53 work organizations and nine public institutions. The decision on the construction of an Orthodox church in the "university complex" as well as decisions on the dismissal and appointment of a number of officials in this municipality were declared "invalid." A decision was also adopted on the initiation of procedure to bring criminal charges against individual officials in Pristina, because they "worked without regard to the constitution, laws, and statute of the municipality."

Serbian Volunteers To Be Transferred to Kosovo

AU0107070391 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 June 91 p 32

[G.K. report: "'Dusan the Mighty' Is Moving to Kosovo"]

[Text] The volunteer units of the "Dusan the Mighty" Serbian National Guard will leave Borovo Selo and other areas of Croatia predominantly populated by Serbian residents soon. BORBA has learned from circles close to the Serbian National Renewal [SNO] leadership that the centers of these troops will be transferred to Kosovo, Metohija, and Raska, where the SNO expects interethnic relations to become strained.

The Serbian National Guard's observation and reconnaissance service claims that it observed major movements of Albanians from Switzerland and other West European countries 20 days ago. The SNO anticipates that an "Albanian resistance" movement will soon become active again, as "their commanders from Zagreb are not ready to stand against Serbia on their own; therefore, they are playing their last cards—Sandzak, Bosnian Muslims, and Kosovo Albanians.

The SNO is considering the justification for the demand to form a wartime-labor-agricultural camp in Kosovo that would consist of 10,000 to 12,000 Serbs "who would help defend our holy land."

According to the SNO's assessment, Yugoslav People's Army units are completely in control of the situation in Slavonija and Baranja, and the need for Serbian volunteers no longer exists there.

YPA Warned on Using Albanians Against Slovenia

AU3006214991 Zagreb Radio Croatia in Albanian 2055 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] The Albanian political parties in Kosovo have examined current circumstances in Yugoslavia, which have deteriorated into a war of destruction with unforeseeable consequences. Such a situation, they emphasize, is a direct result of the hegemonistic, unitary, and militaristic policies of Serbia and its leadership headed by Slobodan Milosevic. What else does the press statement issued by the Albanian political parties say? Bexhet Baraliu reports from Pristina:

[Begin Baraliu recording] The Albanian political parties of Kosovo express regret for the victims of the military intervention in Slovenia and stress that all these political disagreements must be resolved through dialogue and peaceful means, without the use of force to impose political solutions. We see the declarations of sovereignty by Slovenia and Croatia as part of the inalienable right of citizens to express their free political will.

As for the Yugoslav Army's intervention, the Albanian political parties view this as an act of violence and in total opposition to the principles of the CSCE and the UN Charter. They see international arbitration as the only solution for the situation in Yugoslavia.

The Albanian political parties of Kosovo, bearing in mind the escalation of the crisis, the position of the Albanians, and the possibility of their being drawn into the whirlpool against their will, warn the commanding organs of the Yugoslav People's Army not to use Albanian soldiers to suppress the expression of the political will of the Slovenes or any other people.

On this basis, they ask Albanian soldiers and officers not to use their weapons against the Slovene people or other peoples. Under these conditions and circumstances, the communique of the Albanian political parties stresses, Albanian reservists have every right not to respond to calls for mobilization because those mobilized could be used to settle political differences.

Because a crisis may also arise in Kosovo, the Albanian political parties in Kosovo ask citizens not to be provoked, nor become involved in any possible conflict, and at the same time to be alert and carefully monitor the situation. International organizations and the governments of the CSCE member-states are also invited to activate the relevant mechanisms to prevent the further escalation of the terror against the Albanians. If the moratorium proposed by the EEC and the Federal Executive Council is accepted, it must also be valid for other measures that Serbia has taken for the legal and political suspension of Kosovo. The Albanians must be involved in dialogue and negotiations, today's communique by the Albanian political parties of Kosovo concludes. [end recording]

Macedonia

Macedonia To Remain 'Faithful to Yugoslavia'

LD3006124591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1048 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Ankara, June 30 (TANJUG)—"Yugoslavia will remain one whole" despite the clashes in Slovenia, president of the Yugoslav republic of Macedonia Kiro Gligorov said in an interview to the Turkish daily HURRIYET on Sunday.

"Macedonia will remain faithful to Yugoslavia and will not follow the example of Slovenia and Croatia," said Gligorov.

The Macedonian president added that the "events in Slovenia are a pain to Yugoslavia in the process of renewal and change, rather than one to a disintegrating country."

Gligorov described the Turkish-Yugoslav and Turkish-Macedonian relations between Turkey as positive, adding that "Turkey was the first Balkan country to recognise the Macedonian nation."

Montenegro

Montenegrin Presidency on Slovene Secession

LD0207011191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] The Montenegrin Presidency noted at today's expanded session that, judging by a series of recent events, Yugoslavia is entering a dramatic phase of its disintegration. We are witnesses, the statement says, of events that until recently were completely unimaginable. In this way [words indistinct] of the Montenegrin Presidency, Yugoslavia acquired a president who, in effect, is a foreign national. This was done under the direct influence of [word indistinct] voices of the EC and under the pretext of creating conditions for the stabilization of political circumstances; but taking everything into account, this can hardly be anything more than a loose and shortlived political compromise, assesses the Montenegrin Presidency.

The statement goes on to speak about the brutal score settling between the Slovene Territorial Defense on one hand and the Yugoslav People's Army members and members of their families on the other hand, which, it says, is pure terrorism. The Slovene people, disregarding the price and victims, stresses the statement, decided to secede from Yugoslavia. It makes no difference when this happened. There is therefore not one single serious reason for solving political problems in Yugoslavia by the use of force. Slovenia should be considered, says the Montenegrin Presidency, and accepted as a foreign state. The Montenegrin and Serbian people must not repeat the mistake of once again liberating the Slovene, Croatian, or some other nation on behalf of Yugoslavia.

In conclusion, the Montenegrin Presidency announces that secession should be ensured for all those who so wish and that federal organs should consist of representatives of only those nations that remain in Yugoslavia. All available means of a political and legal nature should be used for the realization of these rights, including armed force.